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VOL. XXII NO. 88 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1934 EI[illegible] PAGES

DR. ANSARI SEEKS A. I. C. C. VE[illegible]T

SWARAJIST CONFERENCE AT RANCHI

DEMOCRATS WILL C[illegible]R IN POONA

CHANGE OF VENUE

TO FACILITATE PRESENCE OF MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, April 13.

It is learnt that Dr. Ansari, after receiving replies from his colleagues of the Swaraj Party, has formally signified his assent to the calling of a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee early in the first week of May at Ranchi.

He has also changed the time and venue of the Swarajist Conference in consultation with his colleagues and has fixed 2nd and 3rd May at Ranchi for the Conference, where Mahatma Gandhi's advice will be available.

It is also learnt that the announcement regarding the All-India Congress Committee may soon be expected from the Secretary of the Congress.—A. P.

ISSUES BEFORE A. I. C. C.

Pandit Malaviya Raises National Demand

NEW DELHI, April 13.

Pandit Malaviya has issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"I am clearly of opinion that an A.I.C.C. meeting should be convened to consider the advice which Mahatma Gandhi has given to the Congress for the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience. The Congress Working Committee is not functioning now, but even if it were, the advice of Mahatma Gandhi is of such a momentous character that it is due both to the Congress and to the country that it should be considered by a larger Congress organisation than the A.I.C.C., if the existing situation does not permit of its being considered by the Congress itself.

BACKING NATIONAL DEMAND.

"Besides an A.I.C.C. meeting should be called upon to consider the question of the policy which the Congress should adopt in future. Is the new policy to be confined to supporting the Congressmen in contesting elections to legislatures or is the Congress also to adopt other normal methods of agitation both in India and England to bring pressure to bear upon the Government and to make them accept the national demand.

"Never was a need for such an agitation greater than it is to-day. These and similar other questions call for consideration. It will require all our wit to decide upon the course of action which will bring about the largest measure of agreement among the Congressmen.

"I therefore hope that an A.I.C.C. meeting will be convened immediately after an informal meeting of the Congress Working Committee is held."—United Press.

COUNCIL ENTRY PROGRAMME

A.I.C.C. Must Take It Up, Says Prakasam

NELLORE, April 13.

Mr. T. Prakasam has telegraphed to Dr. Ansari assuring him of support to the proposed Swarajya Party, and stating that all desire that the A.I.C.C. itself should take up the Council Entry programme.—A. P.

On Friday the Three Papers Fund reached the total of

Rs. 2,19,200

Boycott Of Councils Still Stands

A. I. C. C. ALONE CAN REVOKE IT

Nariman On Munshi's "Loose Conclusion"

Mr K F Nariman has issued the following statement:—

It is difficult to understand or appreciate my friend Mr. K M Munshi's view. The last Lahore Resolution on the subject of Council-Entdy was subsequently endorsed by Working Committee Resolution on 5th August 1930 in following emphatic terms:—

"In pursuance of the Resolution passed by the Lahore Congress, urging a complete boycott of the Central and Provincial Legislatures.....the Working Committee earnestly appeals to all Indians to abstain from standing as candidates or voting or otherwise participating directly or indirectly, in the forthcoming elections to the Legislatures". "The Working Committee further calls upon all Congress organisations to take all legitimate steps with a view to dissuading intending candidates from standing for or seeking elections and the voters from voting."

EMPHATIC MANDATE

As far as I am aware this is the last definite and emphatic Congress mandate on the subject; unless and until there is a revocation or modification of these Congress resolutions how can any responsible Congressman seek Council election in the name of Congress or even as Congressman? The most that Gandhiji's "blessings" could achieve would be to pave the way for the passage of Party programme through A I C C., but it certainly cannot overide, much less substitute, Congress sanction. Till A I C C., meets and endorses Council-entry, it is the duty of every Congressman, pursuant to the Lahore Resolution, further supported by Working Committee Resolution of 5th August 1930, "to take all legitimate steps with a view to dissuading intending candidates from standing for or seeking elections and the voters from voting." It is bad enough that a Congress resolution should become inoperative and turned into a dead letter but it is intolerable that Congressmen should be called upon in the name of the Congress to commit a breach of and go counter to, its own mandate; that in short would be the ridiculous and demoralising position if the new proposed programme of the Swaraj Party is allowed to operate without revoking previous resolution and substituting an alternative programme. It is impossible to shirk the verdict of the A I C C.

NOTICE OF REVOLT?

Further I do not think that loyal and staunch Congressmen will agree with the following loose and inconsistent conclusions drawn by Mr Munshi:—"If they (Swarajists) are in a minority they will pursue their special activity through their Party, at the same time participating in the fuller life of the A I C C." In other words, it is a premeditated advanced notice of revolt; and should be understand that even if the majority decides against Council-entry, still this minority group, will "pursue their special activities" and seek admission in the Legislatures, in spite of the Congress resolution to the contrary? I hope the majority of this New Party do not endorse this disloyal point of view; then they will have to select between Legislotures and the Congress. Rajaji thinks with the majority of Congressmen that the authority and status of our National Assembly must be restired and recognised; that patriotic attitude need not be ridiculed; it deserves to be emulated. Does Mr. Munshi really believe that Swaraj will automatically drop from the skies as soon as these "Maya Mandirs" are entered?

Whatever their present position ultimately all Congressmen will have to loyally abide by the majority decision of its duly constituted Assembly and I hope that the organisers of the New Party will make this position more clear and leave no ambiguity about it.

BANK HEAD BILL PASSED

50 'P.C. Tax' On Cotton Sold Instead Of 75 P.C. On Bales Ginned

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The conferences of both Houses agreed on the 50 per cent. tax on the Bank Head Bill payable when cotton is sold, compared with the 75 per cent. payable when ginned as originally asked for by the Senate.

They also agreed to strike out the Senate amendment for tax exmption for the first six bales and limit the duration of the Bill for one year, unless two-thirds of the farmers ask the President for extension for another year.

U. S. SILVER LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Mr. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, announced that the Silver Legislation now being considered by the Congress, would be adopted and added that a statement would be issued later to-day.—Reuter.

U. S. SILVER POLICY

Inquiry Into Speculative Operations

NEW YORK, April 13.

A new line of enquiry into speculative operations in silver has been started by the Senate Banking Currency Committee. Brokerage firms have received from the Committee's counsel Pecora a letter requesting information regarding Spot positions and future long and short commitments as of March 31 last.

A similar questionnaire was sent out by the Treasury several weeks ago asking information about commitments earlier.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL UNITY FIRST

Our Goal Cannot Be Reached Without It, Says Jamshed Mehta

REQUEST TO MAHATMA

Give Up Everything Else, And Achieve This With Your Influence.

KARACHI, April 13.

The need of communal unity was emphasised by Mr. Jamshed Mehta, the Mayor of Karachi who in the course of a statement to the Associated Press says:

"I can only think of one fact at present, that is, how to bring about unity amongst our countrymen. The goal cannot be reached without unity amongst ourselves. The rest is immaterial.

Communal unity is the first step. It will be waste of time and energy. My request to Mahatmaji with folded hands is to give up everything for this work. I know he can achieve it. He can influence it."—A. P. Special

WANTED A. I. C. C. MEETING

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Mr. Venktesh Narain Tewary, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, sent the following notice to-day to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee:—

"In order to consider the situation created by the statement of Mahatma Gandhi, advising suspension of Civil Disobedience movement and welcoming the formation of the Swaraj Party to capture the Assembly and local Councils, I request you to be so good as to take the necessary steps for convening a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at an early date."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, April 13.

Mr. Lloyd George's children, Major G. Lloyd George and Miss Megan Lloyd George deny the recent reports that they were joining the Labour Party. Reuter's Special.

NO USE FOR AMSTERDAM.

WARSAW, April 13.

National Federation of Railway engineers have decided to secede from the Second International. A similar decision has been taken or is expected in most of the other Polish Labour organisations.—Reuter's Special.

PROTEST AGAINST SALARY CUT.

INDO-IRISH TALKS.

LONDON, April 13.

To-day's meeting of the Indo-Irish negotiators agreed to adjourn to give the two delegations the opportunity of referring certain matters to their Governments. The discussions will be resumed at the earliest practicable date.—Reuter.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 13.

The patience of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs was exhausted by the daily hulla-baloo at the Central Telegraph Office between 12-00 and 13-00 hours due to the so-called one hour's strike to protest against the salary cuts. The Minister has ordered that it must cease and has demanded the names of ring-leaders for punishment.

Graded Duty On Matches?

Select Committee Report On Excise Bill

5 Per Cent Rebate To Cottage Industry?

NEW DELHI, April 13.

The Select Committee on (Matches) Excise Bill met to-day and concluded labours before lunch.

It is believed the report will be unanimous.

The proposal made at the last meeting of the Committee, namely, that duty should be a graded one—Re. 1 for a gross of box of 60 sticks and Rs. 1|8 for a gross of box of 60 sticks and Rs. 2 for a gross of box of 80 sticks has been confirmed.

It is understood the Committee unanimously decided to give 5 per cent rebate to cottage industry according to the recommendations of the Tariff Board.—United Press.

WHITE PAPER INQUEST

Jt. Select Committee To Discuss Chairman's Draft Report

LONDON, April 13.

The Select Committee resumes on the 16th afternoon, after the Easter recess.

It is understood that members will devote most of the week to a general discussion of the White Paper.

There is every possibility that the Chairman's draft report be available to members of the Select Committee in about a fortnight.—Reuter.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITE PAPER

LONDON, April 13.

Mr. Horace Alexander in an article in the "New Statesmen" urges the summoning of a Constituent Assembly as the real method for solving the Indian constitutional problem.

He contends that it is impossible to suppose that a constitution devised in England would be fit for India.—Reuter.

RELIEF TO PEASANTS

Gujarat Congressmen To Confer

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Though a feeling of acquiescence in whatever Mahatma Gandhi does prevails among Congressmen in Gujarat, they feel that something should be done for those, specially peasants, who have suffered in consequence of Civil Disobedience movement.

The Conference of Congressmen that had been called at Broach will consider this question along with that of doing constructive work as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi.

The proposed revival of the Swaraj Party has created little enthusiasm, but it is believed that sufficient number of men will be available to carry oct its programme inside the Council.—A.P.

HARBINGER OF RAINS

Assam's Welcome To Mahatma

TEZPUR, April 13.

Gandhiji and his party arrived here this morning amidst heavy rains and was accorded an enthusiastic ovation by the crowd numbering four thousand.

Mahatmaji was hailed by the Assam people as harbinger of rains, his visit this time as in 1921 being attended with copious showers of rains after a prolonged draught.

Collections made by Gandhiji during the last two days of his tour amount to over Rs. 5,000.

Mahatmaji addressed a ladies' meeting and a huge public meeting this morning in heavy rains.

He leaves for Gauhati by steamer to-night.—United Press.

X-RAY TREATMENT FOR MRS. MOTILAL

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru has been placed uder deep X-ray treatment in Chittaranjan Seva Sadan since yesterday. She is progressing well.—Reuter.

FRENCH COLONIAL CONFERENCE

PARIS, April 13.

Foreign competition, particularly Japanese advance in Africa, relaxation of quotas as applied to the Colonies and increase of Colonial production are among the subjects to be considered at the French Colonial Economic Conference which the Doumergue Government, reviving the proposals projected two years ago, has decided to convene.

A committee has been appointed to draw up the agenda and arrange other details. The value of France's Colonial trade has steadily increased in the past decade and it is contended, with the exception of petroleum, there are few products for which France need depend on foreign countries, if the resources the her Empire are fully developed.—Reuter's Special.

MR. PERRY FOR DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 13.

The following are the Gazette of India notifications:—

Indian Police Medals have been awarded for Gallantry to: (1) Sitaram Sonoo Kondaskar, constable, Bombay City Police, (2,) Abdullah Jan, Sepoy, N. W. F. P. Constabulary, (3) Alam Sher, Mounted Constable, Punjab Police.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Clow, Joint Secretary Government of India has been granted leave from India for about six months from 20th instant. Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., will officiate as Joint Secretary, to the Government of India.—A.P.

COALITION PARLEYS

TO AMALGAMATE WITH SWARAJ PARTY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 13.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other office-bearers of the Democratic Swaraj Party will meet in Poona on Sunday next and will confer with Mr. N. C. Kelkar, when the question of amalgamating the party with the new Swaraj Party.

There is also a proposal to hold a Conference of all members of the old Swaraj Party in the Maharashtra.

"C. R." ON MAHATMA'S DECISION

Neither Matter For Joy To Govt. Nor Sorrow To People

NEW DELHI, April 13.

"Withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement by the Mahatma Gandhi is neither a matter of joy for Government nor of sorrow for us. It means that we have further work before us, in which none can guide better than Mahatma Gandhi" said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar speaking at a pubic meeting held to-night to celebrate the National Week.

Satyavatidevi presided and Mr. B. Das and Mr. S. G. Jog, members of the Legislative Assembly also spoke. Great stress was laid on the use of Khadi and ufility amongst the various communities of India.

Mr. Jog appealed for encouragement of khadi and home industries and said that if Indians were united, Government would yield to their demands.

Mr. Das regretted that India produced only one crore yards of Khadi, though she consumed four hundred crore yards of cloth, of which fifty crore yards each came from Japan and Britain, and the rest was manufactured in Indian mills.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said what everybody, including the Government were thinking and talking to-day was about the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience.

He expressed appreciation of the words of the Governor of Assam who said that there was neither victory nor defeat in this step. The speaker said that though Gandhiji's methods of fight were unique and quite different from those of other countries, they had come to stay in the world. There would be a day when various Governments would vie with one another to imitate Gandhiji's methods. He wondered why when India had cotton, artisans and past experience, they purchased cloth from foreign countries.

Japan was now a more formidable giant to be faced than any other country. He said no country coud afford to neglect its peasantry, and it was through buying Khadi that peasantry could be helped.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) will be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT PICTURE are inserted with Box Numbers and charged extra for [illegible] words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle" Management reserves to themselves the right to refuse any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED advertisements will ensure correct insertions; but no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. All replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after [illegible].

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

4. HELP WANTED.

Free Maternity Hospital in Bombay Suburb.—Specialist desires to start Free Maternity Hospital in Bombay Suburb. The Hospital will be named after anyone who gives a good sum down for Hospital equipment and a reasonable sum every month for certain period for constant expenses. Rare chance for a permanent name at small sum. First best offer will be accepted. Apply sharp Box No. 2252, "Bombay Chronicle".

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable match for an accomplished High Caste Hindu girl of 17 years, fair and beautiful. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 2251, "Bombay Chronicle".

Young Muslim Bachelor from a respectable family, of independent means of income with high foreign University qualifications, desires to marry a beautiful, cultured Muslim girl from a respectable Muslim family. Apply to Box No. 2253, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a suitable Brahmin Bride, aged about 20, for a Gujrati Graduate, widower, age 40, well settled in Bombay, monthly income about Rs. 500. Correspondence confidential. Write, 2234. "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Well introduced educated Hindoo (Gujrati) youths of respectable family for the Cash Dept. of a Leading Bank. Apply sharp, Box No. 2241, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Qualified Typist Clerk, preferably knowing Gujarati in the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. Apply stating qualification &c., and minimum pay required, to the President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality (8232).

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

To Be Let—1st Floor of beautiful Husseini Mahal Opposite Mazagaon Police Court. Tel. No. 40348. (2258).

To Let—Airy, decent and well-ventilated blocks opposite Bombay Central Station, Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Apply Ramamali within or phone 25241. (8229).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for Flash Light Advertisements, also Shops and Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2260.)

Rooms to Let—Apply Secretary, Indian Women's Unity Club, Hughes Road between 2 to 7 p.m. (2257)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let to Vegetarian Hindus, a flat, First floor in Raval Building, Lamington Road, Opp. Powels. Monthly rent Rs. 115|-. 2237

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To be let an airy and well lighted large room on the 2nd floor, for office or non-residential purposes. Apply Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay. (2244).

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

The Best Boarding and Lodging in Poona. Try the Gujrat Hindoo Lodge, Daniall Kikabhai Mansion, Poona, 2. (2082).

27. HOTELS.

Dinners and refreshment supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food, Ramkrishna Hindu Hotel, 27, Medows Street, Fort. (2205).

Savoy Hotel and Restaurant, Bar and Billiard (next to Central Station) Lamington Road, Bombay. Good food and comfortable rooms, Board and Lodging Rs. 4|- per diem. Lodging only Rs. 2 per day. Sharing rooms cheap rate. Concession to permanent Boarders. Phone No. 42154. Apply Manager (2210).

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly. Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram, Thomson and Taylor, etc., (7796).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Students.—No matter where you live, you can become Accountant for Government, Railway, Mercantile services. Splendid Prospects. Best Postal Tuition. Prospectus free from Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta (2261).

57. KINDERGARTEN.

Delvadaker's Kindergarten Stall: Montessoris-Kindergarten materials for school and home, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. (2207).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Don't Worry!! — Send annas fourteen and have Examination Result at your door or at any part of India on very day. Lakhani's General Book Depot, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. (2248).

60. MUSIC & FINE ARTS.

Will Hindu or Parsi respectable gentlemen at Bombay or Suburbs help reliable Hindu youth accepting services as music teacher. Box No. 2259 "Bombay Chronicle"

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar). (8080)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar. (8216)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to take up Graduates as probationers under the Graduates Probationers Scheme of the Municipality on Rs. 60—8—75 per month. The candidates selected will be required to enter into an agreement with the Municipality to serve the Municipality for a period of 10 years and to execute a security bond of Rs. 400. After putting in two years' probation he will have to pass a qualifying Departmental Examination. Further details as to conditions of service can be had from the Municipal Rules on the subject.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 5th May, 1934.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 5|4|1934.
8217.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FOURTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Members of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Electric House, Post-Fort, Bombay No. 1, on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1934 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th April, 1934.
8223

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 16th April, 1934, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time)

50-53. From Mr. S.C. Joshi.—(50) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding steps to be taken to abate the Hawker nuisance along Girgaum Road, Girgaum Back Road and Thakurdwar Road; (51-52) For requesting the Tramways Company to stop the bus service along (51) Girgaum Road and (52) Kandewadi Lane and the Thakurdwar Road; and (53) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to establish a Municipal Printing Press.

54. From Mr. A.R. Dimtimkar —For appointing a Committee to suggest retrenchment in the Schools Committee's expenditure.

55. From Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal—For opening Hindi schools in the areas where Primary Education has been made compulsory, etc.

56. From Mr. A. Soares—For fixing the remuneration of Khan Saheb Abdul Aziz, Municipal Auditor for the year 1934-35.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A.V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th April, 1934.
8231.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A NEWLY-BUILT BUNGALOW AT KHAR.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 14TH ROAD, KHAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Divecha and Thakore, Attorneys for Dr. Shivshanker Ramchandra Soneji and another and on account and at the risk of Bai Amtoollabai, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th April, 1933 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable Property on SUNDAY, the 29th April 1934 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

ALL that piece of land with the bungalow dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon situate at 14th Road, Khar (Danda), Bombay, bearing Plot No. 410 of Suburban (Khar) Scheme No. VII containing 800 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under 'F' Ward No. 410 and bounded on the North by Plot No. 401; on the South by the Plot No. 411; on the East by the 14th Road and on the West by the boundary of the said scheme.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Divecha and Thakore, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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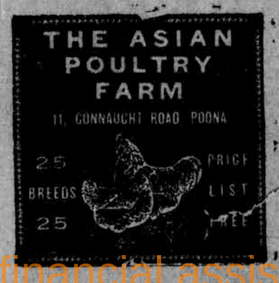

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH DRESDEN FIGURES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction (To-morrow) SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at 17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the very valuable modern furniture, comprising, dining, drawing and bedrooms, only recently made-to-order, pull-out dining table, sideboards, chairs, latest design divans, chairs, sofas, puffes & carpets to match, one sweet tone full iron frame cottage piano by Collard and Collard, Cabinet Gramophone artistically made modern single and double bedsteads ladies' dressing table, cheval chest of drawers and bedside tables to match and various other articles.

The property of Dr. Antonio Alves, Consul-General for Portugal, and others.

Catalogues are ready published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT LADY HARDINGE ROAD, NEAR DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTE AT MATUNGA AND MORLAND ROAD NEAR SALVATION ARMY HEAD QUARTERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Cama and others and on account and risk of Bundeali Bhojabhai and others the Mortgagors, Messrs. BENNETT & CO will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the dates mentioned below:—

On WEDNESDAY the 18th April, 1934 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO 1.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land at Lady Hardinge Road, with buildings, and admeasuring about 2447 sq yds,, bearing Street Nos. 398, 400 to 404 and 407 and bounded on the North by Lady Hardinge Road on the South by the property of Bhandari Jagonnath Raghunath Moray, on the West by the property of Dhondu Bhicaji Moray and on the East by Manmalla Tank Road.

On THURSDAY the 19th April, 1934 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO 2.—All that piece of Foras now redeemed land with godowns, chawls, buildings etc. at Morland Road, admeasuring about 2359 sq yds., bearing Street Nos. 252H, 252J. 252JJ & 252 and bounded on the East by a passage on the West by Morland Road, on the North by the property of Adamji Alibhai and on the South partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ebrahim Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from the Party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1934 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shop No. 440, Lamington Road all the Stock-in-Trade of Motor Accessories shop, such as, Zenith Carburettors, Belt fastner, engine springs copper terminals, carbite and electric motor and motor cycle lamps, and side lamps, metres, horns, motor tyres, Vulcan parts, clocks Valspar enamel valve plugs, and pins, spanners, boxes, spokes, switches various kinds of plugs, pumps, platinum points, mirrors and mascots, Bosch Magnetos metal slips, packings, hose-pipes, screws, generators, fuses, one big lot of electric bulbs, tools rings, bolts, nuts, clutches, cushion covers, Goodyear, Beltings, Piston rings Castrol, Socony, Texaco, and A.B.C. Oils, also furniture safes, Typewriter machines, etc., etc., Besides the accessories of Ford, Napier Chevrolete and other motor cars.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

(Continued from Col. 7).

timate claim for refund under the Act.

In the opinion of those who do not suffer it may merely be a pin-prick but it hurt the victim. It impedes the entrepot trade also. Should the city fathers allow the grievance to continue? And that, too in the administration of local self-government? The traders appeal to them once again for [illegible]

TOWN DUTY REFUND

Bombay Merchants' Grievances

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAI).

"Errors and omissions excepted" is the principle on which mercantile transactions are adjusted and accounts squared up. The principle is of universal acceptance and application in the business affairs all the world over. And for the recognition of this essential principle the re-exporters of Bombay have been praying to the City fathers for over three years specifically, since their representation for relief of date 19 of December, 1932. Their grievance arose over the sudden and one-sided and, therefore, arbitrary amendments of the byelaws of the town duty refund on April 1st of 1931.

Before visualising the alteration of sub-rule (2) of rule 13 the laws of India and of England had better be cited at the outset, as this will enable the public to follow the pleadings of the exporters, aggrieved by the amendments.

Section 152, Indian Civil Procedure Code, says:—

"Clerical or arithmetical mistakes: in judgments, decrees or orders or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may at any time be corrected by the Court either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties."

The Court has inherent power to correct a mistake of his ministerial officer.

TOWN DUTY REFUND BYE-LAWS.

Craies on interpretation of Statute Law P. 269.

1. Pp. 256-7.—"At the present time it seems to be the settled policy of the Legislature to confine its efforts to the task of laying down general principles of law and to delegate to subordinate authorities the power of making rules and orders for the purpose of settling the details of the procedure necessary for giving effect to the general principle."

2. P. 262.—In Institute of Patents vs. Lockwood (1894) A. C.-347, 359 it was laid down as follows:—

"The proper canon of construction is to read the original Act and the subordinate legislation (i.e. the bylaws) as if they were one Act and were to be construed together."

3. P. 268.—Grounds on which bylaws may be treated as 'ultra vires'..... (d) that they are uncertain; (e) that they are unreasonable and (c) that they are repugnant to the statute under which they are made.

4. P. 269.—A bylaw to be valid must be "legi fidei reitioni consona". All bye-laws are allowed by the law which are made for the true and due execution of the laws or statutes of the realm or for the well government and order of the body corporate."..... "A bylaw which in whole or in part is not confined to the particular circumstances contemplated by the statute or is repugnant to the general law is invalid."

5. P. 271.—"Bylaws must be reasonable..... The jurisdiction of the Hight Court to decide the reasonableness of bylaws can be ousted only by express enactment."

6. P. 273.—(per Lord Russell C. J. in Kruse vs. Johnson (1888) 13 App. Case 446 "Unreasonable in what sense? If, for instance, they (bylaws) were found to be partial and unequal in their operatios as between different classes, if they were manifestly unjust; if they involved such oppressive or gratuitous interference with the rights of those subject to them as could find no justification in the minds of reasonable men."

Hals. Laws of England—Vol. 13—Equity—P. 22, Art. 21.

"Mistake was ground for relief both at law and in equity." P. 25—Art. 26.

"Equity afforded relief in certain cases of accident..... the term 'accident' includes such unforeseen events..... acts or omissions as are not the result of any ..... misconduct of the party claiming relief."

Hals. Law of England Vol. 21, Pages 14 and 15.

Remedy by construction:—

(25) Mistakes in instruments are sometimes dealt with by rules of construction.

OPTION TO REFUND OFFICER.

Thus, if it is clear on the face of the instrument itself that words have been omitted or inserted by mistake or inadvertance, the words so omitted or inserted, will be supplied or struck out by the court as a matter of construction for the purpose of giving effect to the whole of the document.

Similarly, if there is a manifest clerical error in a document (e).—(Buschell v. Clark—where there being a manifest clerical error in a lease, it was held that the counter-part might be looked at and that on the true construction the both taken together. [illegible] words if supernumerary will be rejected or if manifestly omitted they should be supplied).—(c) (continued) or an obvious mistake as to date or as to name the Court will treat as rectified. (Where fraud is out of question).

The framers of the original rules had in their minds the spirit of the Law and being business men of sound commonsense, they had acknowledged the explanation of the aims and objects then given by the Revenue Refund officer and printed on page 393 St. C. Proceedings of 1910-11. He explained therein that "the clauses do not peremptorily enjoin disallowance of refund in such cases; they leave option to the Refund Officer to decide according to the gravity of each case." (i.e. the merits of the documents).

On these lines of logic and full developed common sense they laid down in Sub Sec. 2 that "Any application for refund may be disallowed inter alia if there is any material omission in either the original or the duplicate export note or any material discrepany in respect of the particular . . ."

The rule pertinently signifies that their framers were deeply conscious of human limitations and were well imbued of the result that "to err was human."

To correct the unintentional errors or omissions of traders due to their hurry and haste the supervisor was ordained to compare and sift and get the documents corrected and if any defect or defficiency escaped detection by the supervisor there was further provision of discretion vested in the ultimate high authority to condone "bona fide" errors or unconscious mistakes in the documents.

But the amendment changed the "may" of discretion into "shall" of peremptary order.

INEQUITABLE

The original object was thus contravened as also the order that the officer shall disallow runs counter to the principles of Law quoted above. Material discrepancy of Sub Section a, b, must be of "legal importance." Such omissions or additions as are "malafide" deliberately entered or left out with the ulterior motive of defrauding do deserve not only disallowance of the refund but also other penalties of Law. Traders do believe in honest business and further that honest dealings only make sound and better business. When making the rule peremptory no reason is given for the change, no case is made out of either fraud by the trader or of collusion or liability for laches by the officer of the municipality. The change is, therefore, inequitable and unconscionable. The peremptory disallowance is contrary to the parent Section 195(2) of the Municipal Act for the proper working of which the subsidiary rules are framed. It is the acknowledged principle of all law that subsidiary rules of procedure cannot be contrary to or counteract or in the least way modify the intent and purpose of the substantive law.

The rules disallow refund which the Law enacts to allow. Therefore, the amendment is invalid and bad in Law.

The Act quite correctly allows refund because the town duty being a levy on consumption cannot lie on goods or the users thereof have not enjoyed the civic amenities for the provision of which the duty has been levied.

By disallowance town duty is transformed into a transit duty which is not and cannot be the intention of the incidence.

The grievance against the addition by amendment in rule 19(2) is more palpable and troublous. The original rule allowed refund on the smallest of the three weights or quantities viz. (1) that contained in or calculated from the import bill; (2) that tested, checked and certified by the examining officer; or (3) that declared by the exporter in his application for refund.

The amendment adds a fourth weight as entered in the application! All the business world knows that there can be only three weights as specified in the original rule. If there is any fourth weight entered in the application which is the fourth document of the series it is a palpable error. By such an amendment error of human haste and limitation is condemned. But such manifest errors are to be condoned and read as rectified at any stage at the motion of any party under the laws as laid down by Section 152 of I C P and also English Laws Halsbury Vol. 25 Pages 14|15. The cashier in his receipt of payment of the self-same duty protests himself with the remark "Errors Excepted" vide form B. Page 25. Should the merchant alone be penalised by the disallowance of his just and legi-

(Continued in column 5.)

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SECOND SUCCESSFUL and FINAL WEEK!
All who have seen
CATHERINE THE GREAT
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HUNDREDS OF MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN SCENES OF SPLENDOUR and MAGNIFICENCE!
ELIZABETH BERGNER
and
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
in their crowning glory!
CATHERINE THE GREAT
a gorgeous monumental picture produced by
ALEXANDER KORDA
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Gorgeous Settings, Imperial Splendour, Lavish Production
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PUBLICATION OF MUNICIPAL AGENDA

President Rules Motion Out Of Order

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 12.

What would constitute a large circulation within the meaning of the Municipal Law, was the point discussed last evening at a meeting of the general board of the Thana Municipality, when the question of publication of its agendas and resolutions in a local Marathi Weekly came up for consideration.

Mr. D. K. Ovalekar moved that Rs. 500 be sanctioned towards publication of the Municipal agendas and resolutions adopted by the board in "Pratiyogi" for a period of one year, if agreed to by the manager of the weekly.

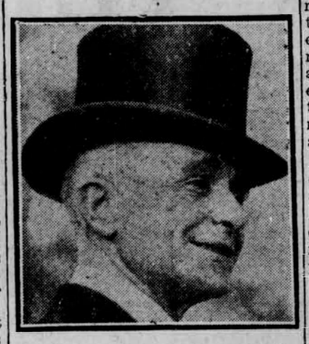
Mr. F. S. Patel raised a point of order whether the proposition was in order in view of the fact that the "Pratiyogi" had, according to the Standing Committee's report, a very limited circulation of 75 subscribers only at Thana and as section 35 (3) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act required that the agendas should be published in a local vernacular newspaper having a large circulation.

The president Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, ruling it out of order said that the population of Thana was over 21,000 and considering the number of persons, who were able to read newspapers in Marathi, it could not be said that the "Pratiyogi" had a large circulation. Therefore till there was a large circulation the agendas need not be published in a local paper according to law. The mover of the proposition could move another proposition which would not offend the provisions of section 35 (3) of the B.M.B. Act of 1925.

At this stage four Councillors left the meeting, which had to be adjourned for want of quoram by the president.

The unveiling ceremony of the bust of Mr. P. D. Bhargova, founder and general manager the General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer, will come off on Saturday (21st inst.) at 5-30 p.m., at the Society's Premises Katchery Rd., Ajmer, when Sir Govindrao Balavantrao Pradhan Ex-Finance member Bombay will preside.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE



Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court will act as the Chief Justice of Bombay when Sir John Beaumont goes to England on leave.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE

(Continued from page 6).

ly in India on British Public School lines. Many of the boys at the College do not adopt the Army as a career; and the example of this College may have an important effect on the development of educational institutions in India.

Army Medical Service.

5. So far as the Army Medical Services are concerned, there is much that could be said. The military community is in the main composed of a selected healthy male population. They are in consequence subject to the acute infective type of disease rather than to the more chronic types of illness common especially among the older members of the civil population. On the other hand, infectious diseases ravage the civil population to an even greater extent than they do the military, and the work of military doctors in these fields has been of enormous benefit to the community as a whole. Only a few examples are necessary. Leaving out of account the many outstanding achievements of I.M.S. officers in civil employ, the discoveries of the late Sir Ronald Ross in the sphere of Malaria were not merely of military, nor even of national, importance. Their results have had a world-wide value and have done much to reduce human suffering, to render habitable tracts of territory hitherto denied to human occupation, to carry out projects, (as for example the construction or the Panama Canal) which had previously been tried and had failed because of the excessive incidence of the disease, and in general, to raise the standard of life in the tropics. Of recent years attention has been focussed on the treatment of malaria by synthetic drugs which are more thorough in their action than quinine. Here again the Military Medical Services lead the way and the course of treatment which they have devised in India has been accepted by the manufacturers of the drugs and is recommended by them throughout the world as the most satisfactory treatment.

6. The conception of mass inoculation against typhoid fever, the research work connected with the selection of suitable bacterial strains, and the evolution of the vaccine were entirely military in origin. This work saved countless lives during the war, and inoculation is a measure of protection now widely adopted by the more enlightened inhabitants of countries in which enteric fevers are endemic.

The organism which causes Kala-azar was discovered by Major W. B. Leishman, R.A.M.C. (the late Sir William Leishman). His discovery led to years of research which have produced effective methods of treatment and have elucidated the method by which the disease is transmitted.

These, while probably the more important, are but a few of the many instances in which military research has proved of vast importance to the community at large. If no mention has been made of recent work, it is because the value of such work can only be appraised after the test of time has proved its value. Much research is, however, in progress in subjects such as dysentery, enteric fevers, tropical typhus, sandfly fever, diphtheria, heat-stroke, etc., the results of which will be of general importance.

Sphere of Hygiene

7. Then again, in the sphere of hygiene, the methods of application evolved by military officers have in many instances served as models to the remainder of the community. Anti-malaria work is a good example. For many years military hygienists ploughed a lonely furrow and much of their work was vitiated by proximity to insanitary areas beyond their control. Slowly the good example has won the day, and now more and more municipal authorities are co-operating in an endeavour to bring their areas up to the same standard. The ultimate benefits is almost incalculable.

The process of water sterilization by the addition of chlorine in one form or another has been developed to its present standard largely through the experiments of military hygienists. The process has been adopted in many places in Europe, as for example in London, where much of the water supply is now treated in this way. In India communities which have followed the military example and provided themselves with a sterilised water supply have completely eliminated that fatal disease, cholera, which in the more backward parts of the country still takes its heavy annual toll.

"Example is better than precept", says the old proverb. Throughout India are military garrisons and cantonments which serve as models for those who wish to copy, and the standards which they set up cannot fail in time to have a far-reaching influence on the community at large, and to promote in the most effective way its social well-being.

8. C. "Defence expenditure does not promote productive efficiency."—A sweeping statement of this kind is demonstrably untrue. The promotion of productive efficiency is not, of course, one of the primary objects of the Defence Forces; but many of their activities do make a substantial contribution towards the material prosperity of tre country. A few examples may be given. Were it not for the efforts of the milli- authorities, the Horse and Mule breeding industry might well have become extinct in India The primary object of this section of military expenditure is, no doubt, to make India as self-supporting as possible in the matter of the supply of horses and mules for Army requirements; but the breeding operations of the Remounts Department involves the production of a certain number of animals which do not quite come up to the standard required. This surplus stock is absorbed by the civil population and supplies a definite civil demand. The horse breeders rely on the sale of their stock, either to Government or in the open market, and much of the money so received returns to Government in the form of land revenue or other dues.

Dairy Farms.

9. Then again, there are the operations of the Grass and Dairy Farms, which though primarily directed to ensuring in peace and war an adequate supply of fodder for Army animals and pure dairy products for military personnel, have actually attained a wider range of public utility. The scientific methods of cultivation employed by the Grass Farms Department have been of direct benefit, by way of example, to the Indian cultivator; and the Okara Farm in the Punjab in particularly may be quoted as a model institution. Military Dairies have stimulated the demand for pure milk and butter and are doing much to bring into existence a new Indian industry, which is now trying to supplant its progenitor. Many useful experiments have been carried out with imported breeds of cattle and their crossing with Indian stock. These have been of direct value to Indian agriculture, and many of the calves bred on the Farms are given away to local zemindars, who use them for breeding with positive benefit to their own herds.

10. The Royal Air Force in India, apart from the fact that their services in peace are utilised by many Departments of the Government for purposes other than defence—for example, for survey work, for conveying flood warnings, for the carriage of officials and mails, etc.—have taken a direct share in promoting the material prosperity of the country. R. A. F. landing grounds and air routes have greatly facilitated the growth of civil aviation: meteorology has received a direct impetus with benefit to the community at large and there are Indian industries—such as the production of Benzol—which owe their existence almost entirely to Air Force requirements.

Manufacturing Establishments.

11. Finally, there is the very large contribution made by the Army and R.A.F. Manufacturing Establishments towards the productive efficiency of the country. Not only do they aim at making India self-supporting in the maintenance of her armed forces, but they have done much to train workmen in the use of up-to-date machinery and methods, to make the greatest possible use of indigenous materials and to set high standards of welfare for the labour that they employ. The Army Factories employ some 12,000 to 13,000 Indian workmen, the Arsenals and Ordinance Depots about 5,000 labourers (some of whom are skilled) and 3,000 artificers and the Royal Air Force about 600 skilled labourers. The training that these men receive must be of great value to the community at large; and the provision made for their housing, education and health, combined with the attention paid to the development of co-operative societies, clubs and recreational facilities, affords an example to similar concerns. The Army are also now making efforts to train Indian personnel of higher social status in the engineering and allied professions..

12. D. "Defence expenditure is not even a mere, redistribution of income and must therefore be ranked, in point of burdensomeness, even below the payment of interest on an internal debt."—This criticism, it will be noted, is not concerned with productivity. It deals with expenditure in its lowest form, namely, the mere transfer of wealth from one pocket to another within the country, and in this respect it rates Defence expenditure as lower and more burdensome than payment of interest on internal debt. Nom nearly 70 per cent. of the total expenditure on Defence is paid out direct to members or ex-members of the Defence Forces in the form of pay, allowances and pensions. In addition, substantial sums are paid out paid out to labourers, either directly in factories and other manufacturing establishments or indirectly through contractors; and there are other classes of persons to whom payments are made, such as house owners. If these payments which amount probably to several crores, are added to the payments to the members of the Defence Forces, the total will amount to about 80 per cent. of the whole expenditure. The criticism therefore amounts to the astounding proposition that money paid to a soldier or an ex-soldier or to a private individual or a labourer in return for services rendered to the Defence Forces "ipso facto" becomes sterilized. Such a conclusion is absurd. It has already been shown that most of the money that goes on pay and pensions is spent in India and the recipients may be presumed to spend their money in approximately the same way as any other citizens resident in India. The most that need be admitted is that the money converted into lethal munitions of war is in a sense sterilised; but even this expenditure creates employment and the amount in question does not much exceed Rs. 1 crore, and therefore represents a very small fraction of the whole. Having regard to the facts given above and to the large number of persons among whom the payments of the Defence Forces are distributed, it is reasonable to claim that Defence expenditure, so far from being sterile, constitutes one of the largest and most effective media in India, for keeping money in circulation.

AROUND THE COURTS

An inquest was held on Friday in the Coroner's Court over the body of a Hindu (40) which was found on the Back Bay shore near Wodehouse bridge.

* * * *

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded by the Coroner's jury over the inquest on the dead body of a child aged 27 days who died as a result of overdose of opium which its parents used to feed him.

* * * *

Anthony Gardoni who is alleged to have assaulted a man and to have stabbed him for Rs. 2 due to him was ordered to be remanded in police custody for a period of three days.

* * * *

The Nagpada Police have arrested two persons Babu and Babubai for alleged theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 815 belonging to one Shardabai.

* * * *

The Kalachowki Police raided a gambling den at Sewree on Thursday night and they arrested 4 Hindus, including Vishnoo Ramchandra and Shankar Bala. They were bailed out to appear before the Dadar Court on Friday.

* * * *

Francis Antone with many aliases was convicted for criminal breach of trust in respect of two cycles taken for hire and which were not returned to owners after use. He was sentenced to 3 months (rigorous imprisonment) in each case by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court.

* * * *

The story, of how Balaya Pushama collected Rs. 45 from four unemployed workers on the alleged pretext of ecuring for them employment as coolies in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop through the office of a Mukadam of the shop and later failed them, was related before Mr. Oscar Brown on Friday in Dadar Police Court when the accused Balaya was produced by the Police and charged under section 420 I.P.C.

Mystery as to whether it was a case of suicide or accidental death is baffling the members of the Enquiry Committee, appointed by the G.I.P. Railway, to investigate the tragic death of Mahdeo Prasad Richharia, a Ticket Collector, whose dead body was found with head decapitated lying in Manikpur station yard, on the morning of March, 25.

Further investigation is continuing.—United Press.

HIGH COURT REJECTS APPEAL

There Is No Doubt Accused's Object Was Gambling, Says Justice Divatia

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy and Divatia disposed of the revisional application filed by Jabarmull Mangalchand and six others who were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30, in default, one week's imprisonment, by the 3rd Presidency Magistrate who convicted them under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

The prosecution alleged that the accused were members of an association for the purpose of doing business in "katcha linseed" transactions. On March 13, 1933, they had assembled for the purpose of gaming. On the previous Saturday they had entered into certain transactions which were all to be settled on the day of arrest. The prosecution contended that the "modus operendi" of the accused showed that they were not doing business in a 'bona fide' manner, and that their intention was to deal in differences. The association was called katch linseed association. Their intention was to deal in small amounts of this commodity, and the rate was to be set off every Saturday, and the dealings were to be squared up on the following Monday.

Defence Plea.

The defence contended that the transactions were not of a gambling nature. It could not be said that their intention was not to demand or give delivery.

After hearing counsel, their lordships rejected the application.

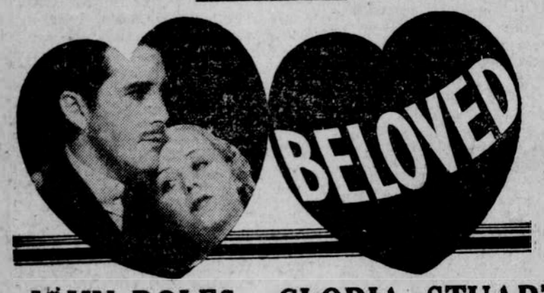
Mr. Justice Divatia observed that the "modus operandi" of the accused resembled that of the "katcha Khandi Market." On the evidence it was clear that the business which the members were transacting was of the same nature. From the evidence of witnesses it was clear that the members used to do "katcha" business in the sense that no delivery was to be given, and the rates were to be cut on every Saturday, and on the following Monday the accounts were to be made. His lordship had no doubt that the place was a common gaming house, and that the accused's object was gambling. On their our admission, the accused were present there with an illegal object.

Mr. Justice Murphy concurred.

Mr. U. L. Shah appeared for the defence, and Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Speaking in the Canadian House of Mr. Commons Bennett forecast that if his Government returned to power he would press for the revision of the British North America Act.

THE EXCELSIOR To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.



JOHN BOLES GLORIA STUART
IN
The Musical Romance of A Century

ANNA MAY WONG
with HENRY VICTOR
in HER LATEST & GREATEST ROLE as LUI in
"TIGER BAY"
Directed by J. E. WILLS
A ROMANCE of the GLAMOROUS EAST
AT Roxy
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
4; 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A PICTURE SUPER FROM KOLHAPUR
India's Hollywood
Kolhapur Cinetone's 1st Talkie Super

AKASHWANI

DIRECTOR BHAL G. PENDHARKAR; PHOTOGRAPHER: V. B. JOSHI
MUSIC DIRECTOR: Gundopant Walawalkar.
Recordists: WALAWALKAR & MODAK
A Galaxy of Stars
LEELA---VINAYAK---PHATAK
BABURAO PENDHARKAR
Shortly to be released at
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAUM.

IN THE STUDIOS ----- ON THE SCREEN

Jaddanbai in "Prem Pariksha" now shown at the Krishna Cinema.

New Talkies, New Association & Cinema

H. E. The Governor Visits Ajanta Studio

PREDICTS GREAT FUTURE FOR INDIAN FILMS

Ajanta Cinetone

H. E. Lord Brabourne paid a visit to the Ajanta Cinetone Ltd's. Studio at Parel, Bombay, in the evening on Tuesday the 3rd instant. He was received by Mr. Ramchand S. Shivdasani, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. M. Bhavnani, the Managing Director. H. E., the Governor evinced great interest in the working of the different departments of this Talkie Studio. Songs of Master Nisar and Miss. Bibbo were recorded, and a scene from "Dukhtar-e-Hind" was shot in H. E. the Governor's presence. H. E., Lord Brabourne delivered a speech which was recorded, and while he was inspecting, his speech the songs were developed and printed and H. E., could listen to his own speech on the Moviola machine. E. E., Lord Brabourne envisaged a great future for Indian Film Industry. A group photograph with H. E., the Governor was taken. He spent more than two hours at the Ajanta Studio.

Ajanta's romantic super "Shanekhuda" which has been released at nine different cities in India during the Bakri-Idd week is having a very successful run at all places. This is a picture which has pleased the tastes of all classes of Cine-Goers all over the country." Dukhtar-e-Hind" which is being directed by Mr. A. P. Kapoor is nearing completion. Mr. Moti Jhangiani, who has worked as Assistant Director to Mr. Bhavnani since "Veerkunal" will now direct an Ajanta picture independently and work on this picture will begin this week.

Messrs. Jayant Talkies, Madras, completed their Kanarese talkie "Dhruva Kumar" at the Ajanta Studio and now the Ambika Movietone have arranged to produce their first mythological talkie "Bhakta Ambrish" at the Ajanta Studio.

IMPERIAL STUDIO

Secures New Talents

The havoc wrought by the fire had caused a cessation in the smooth working of the studio, for not a trace of garment was left that could be utilised for work. With resources at the command of the company it has been able to tide over this difficulty.

Mr. Homi Master is finishing the few remaining shots in Gussonovar Miss. Sulochana's best vehicle of the season D. Billimoria, Gulam Mohamed, Hadi, Zilloo, and Chanda are in very prominent roles. Mr. Sarpotdar has gone to Nasik for out-door scenes in connection with his picture, Devaki, a mythological romance which is nearing completion.

Imperial is lucky in its latest acquisition of the indomitable trio familiar in the cinema world. Mr. Nandlal is a director of good promise and has some notable productions to his credit. Mr. Subedar is a technician of high order and Mr. Naik's record is remarkable for Motion picture photography. Imperial will give them every facility, probably an independent studio, as the two studios can hardly afford facilities to a new unit.

Prabhat's New Picture

Prabhat's new Talkie will present a well-known and well-versed set of actors and actresses, amongst which are Miss Nalini

(Continued on page 10).

"Viennese Nights" is shown at the Carlton.

LEWIS CARROLL'S "ALICE IN WONDERLAND (PATHE)—GEORGE ARLISS "KING'S VACATION" (REGAL)—ANNA MAY WONG IN "TIGER BAY" (ROXY)

George Arliss "The Kings Vacation" a remarkably spectacular show is screened at the Regal.

"Alice In Wonderland"—Lewis Carrol's Immortal Annecdotes—at the Pathe this week.

"Tiger Bay" At Roxy With Anna May is the attraction at Roxy.

GEORGE ARLISS' PICTURE "THE KING'S VACATION"

At The Regal

When George Arliss returned from his long vacation in England a short time zago he found Warner Bros. waiting to surround him with the finest cast, the most lavish settings and the best story of his talking picture career. The picture resulting from the unique combination of star and material is "The King's Vacation" which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre, is expected to prove the most popular production this remarkable actor has ever done. "The King's Vacation" is a happy combination of the light comedy of the "The Millionare" and the heavier drama of "Disraeli' the star's two most successful pictures prior to this production, Mrs. Florence Arliss, his wife, supports him in one of the principal roles in this of she did in both the other pictures mentioned above. Magnificent sets, unrivalled by anything seen in Hollywood in recent years were constructed for the early palace sequences of the "King's Vacation". One of these particularly is the largest interior set ever built and exceeds in size along the immense East Indian temple which was once built fo another Arliss picture, "The Green Goddess." The actor and his producing studio searched the lists of available stage and screen players to find the exact people to carry the principal supporting roles. Marjorie Grateson recently from the New York stage and more recently featured in pictures, plays the "other woman." Patricia Ellis, lovely young wamp as Baby Star, has a part in the young love story that runs through the picture as has the immensely popular new find from Pittsburgh, Dick Powell. Others in the cast include O. P. Heggie previously associated with Mr. Apriliss on the stage, Dudley Diggest, Douglas Gerrard, and James Bell, all well known and capable players.

"The King's Vacation" is the story of a man who gave up his wife and child, his happiness in fact, when called unexpectedly to his country's throne and who, when peacefully deposed after eighteen years of pomp and power, leaves his queen consort and returns to the scenes of his earlier happiness. What he finds has taken place there and the changes he observes in the people he knew and loved eighteen years before, give Mr. Arliss a rare opportunity to display his talents for both kindly humor and depth of feeling. His daughter's affair with the ambitious mechanic and his mature romance with the deserted queen

SRIMATI PADMADEVI
Srimati Padmadevi plays the leading role in Gandharva Cinetone's "Bala-Joban" (Hindi).

are parallel love stories of unusual charm and power. The comedy is entirely modern with a series of surprising incidents.

An added attraction is the second golf picture of Bobby Jones, the famous golfer entitled "Chip Shots" and a technicolour musical revue.

"BELOVED"

At The Excelsior

"Beloved," the Universal's musical romance opens an engagement from to-day at the Excelsior Theatre. It is a musical review of the past century. This romantic drama presents John Boles and Gloria Stuart in the leading roles, and features Boles

For
STUDIO EXECUTIVES
And
CINEMA OWNERS

All communications means for publication on this page, must reach the Editor before FRIDAY NOON.

All photographs for publication on this page must reach the Editor before WEDNESDAY NOON

Unauthorised communications and photos will not be accepted.

Avoid Irregularity to Avoid Complaints.

in a number of songs of the type which he does best, especially composed for him by Victor Schertzinger, while additional numbers are given by other members of the cast. "Beloved" follows the career of a man through his lifetime struggles in an effort to compose "the great American Symphony," and its constantly changing background covers almost an entire century. In his role Boles is first seen as a baby in Vienna, son of a nobleman who is even then engaged in instilling great music in the consciousness of the child. The scene quickly changes to Virginia before the Civil War, where Boles meets the girl who afterward becomes his wife, the role played by Gloria Stuart. In swift succession the couple are seen at various stages of their life together, and the backgrounds for dramatic action include New York's Bowery in the '60's and the great city in the years which follow, with the story reaching its conclusion in the year 1933. Melody pervades the dramatic story throughout its length, with the solo songs and symphonic musical score written by Victor Schertzinger, who also directed the picture. The large cast supporting Boles and Miss Stuart in "Beloved" is of virtually all-star proportions, and includes Doroty Peterson, Albert Conti, Jimmy Butler, Lucille Gleason, Lae Busch, Holmes Herbert, Anderson Lawler, Mickey Rooney, Ruth Hall and many others.

"CATHERINE THE GREAT" REPEATED

At The Wellington

It is now generally admitted that a picture produced by Alexandra Korda is bound to be a good attraction, but when the pretty and talented star Elizabeth Bergner is associated with that picture, the sucess of it is practically assured. Such proved to be he case about the film "Catherine the Great," which received such a splendid ovation last week at the Wellington, that the Management have decided to continue it for the second successful but now positively the final week from to-day. The story is a romantic conception of history, the atmosphere well created by beautiful settings. The role of Catherine, the young German Princess who weds the half insane Grand Duke Peter, afterwards Peter III of Russia, gives Elizabeth Bergner ample scope for displaying her versality. As his wife, loving him in spite of insult and neglect, and seeking to win his love by arousing his jealousy with a merry and concocted tale of seventeen lovers, she is brilliant and provocative. One of the most dramatic scenes in "Catherine the Great" of a State Banquet of unparalleled magnificence. Here Elizabeth Bergner is at the height of her emotional power. To portray the character of a man bordering on insanity, vicious, uncontrolled, irresponsible, and yet with the power to retain the love of a woman such as Catherine demands a fine actor, and this Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as Peter proves himself to be. Another piece of fine characterisation is that of Flora Robson in the part of the Empress Elizabeth. Peter longs for her death, but to spite him, she joins in a dance when mortally ill—another highly dramatic episode in "Catherine the Great." Those who love pomp and grandeur as the backround of fine acting, must not miss "Catherine the Great."

"VIENNESE NIGHTS"

Super Musical At The Carlton

Are you wearied of the eternal dramatic offerings which, varied only, occasionally by a peppy musical comedy revue, constitute our film fare these days? Then by all means go and see the new Warner Bros. Operatta, "Viennese Nights" to-day at the Carlton.

"Viennese Nights" is reported to be a rare treat for music lovers and few film productions, if any, can boast of the wealth of beautiful melodies—finally sung and exquisitely played—which are interpolated in this unusual musical romance.

There are fifteen different vocal numbers in all—love songs, soldiers' choruses, duets, trios and quartette arrangements galore—in addition to many Waltzes, regimental marches and other inspiring instrumental music, including a beautiful symphony played in its entirety by a famous symphonic orchestra of nearly a hundred pieces.

As the title implies, "Viennese Nights" is merry romance of old Vienna, in that gay period when social activities and not military manoeuvres dominated the day, and when "nights were made for love."

The excellent and unusually large cast of players is headed by such splendid singers as Alexander Gray, Vivienne Segal, and Walter Pidgeon, while Jean Hersholt, Louise Fazenda, Bert Roach and Alice Day are conspicuous in their respective dramatic and comedy roles.

In addition, there are hundreds of trained voices, three orchestras; a fifty piece military band, and an army of more or less important screen artists and actors. Last but not least, the entire production is filmed in gorgeous natural colours, altogether "Viennese Nights" is a most unusual picture and one that will undoubtedly meet with a warm welcome from local cinema patrons and music lovers.

"TIGER BAY"

At Roxy

Anna May Wong in her new starring vehicle "Tiger Bay" which is said to afford the exotic Chinese star unprecedented opportunities for her inimitable artistry, which will be shown at Roxy from this Saturday. The producers of "Tiger Bay" have surrounded Miss Wong with a notable coterie of players including prominently Henry Victor, "The smiling villain of the screen," Rene Ray, Victor Garland a newcomer from Hollywood and Paris, Margaret Yarde, Laurence Grossmith and Wally Patch. Apart from the tense drama of its swift action the film is notable for the colourful picturesqueness of its settings and atmosphere, with its aggregation of types and bizarre characters. The film depicts the startling experience of Lui (Miss Wong) and a young English girl (Rene Ray) whom a revolution in Jehol has left doubly orphaned. Together they escape abroad to Tiger Bay, notorious as the resort of the flotsam of all nations. Here Lui successfully conducts a restaurant and seeks to bring up Letty unspotted from her libertine surroundings. Romance enters the story with the arrival in Tiger Bay of a handsome and athletic young Englishman. How Lui suceeds in overcoming an unscrupulous gang's demand and brings swift justice to its leader, at the same time fostering Letty's romance, is thrillingly pictured in "Tiger Bay".

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

At The Pathe

The screen at Pathe brings to life the unbelievable characters of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

Wholly unlike anything ever done before, this unique picture is highly entertaining. It has an

(Continued on Page 10).

"Catherine the Great" continues to be the great attraction at Wellington.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishakh 1, 1999
Parsi: Avan 10, 1303
Muslim: Zilkez 28 1352
Sunrise: 6h 22m
Sunset: 6h 56m
Hightide: 12-23
Lowtide: 5-54 18-26

S. S. "Strathnaver" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Beloved". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Tiger Boy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"The King's Vacation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Eskimo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Viennese Night". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Alice in Wonderland". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m. Sunday morning show, at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Catherine the Great" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Prahlad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kala Nag". Time as usual.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

A musical concert will be given by Master Bailangady to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall.

S. M. H. SCHOOL BAND

St. Mary's High School Band will play a select programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) from 6 to 8 p.m (S. T.)

BENGAL CLUB

The celebration of the Bengali New Year, will be performed in the Bengal Club premises, Noble House, Parel, to-day (Saturday) from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

A CHARITABLE SHOW

"Yahoodi ki Ladki" will be screened at the Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road in aid of the "Magen Hassidim" Synagogue Building Fund to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

MR. VYAS' CONCERT

Under the auspices of the National Academy of Music a concert of Prof. Narayanrao Vyas will be given to-day (Saturday) in Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi at 10 p.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. 5-0 p.m. A Relay from the Regal Cinema. 6-0 p.m. Children's Hour. P. M. Mistry—Stories in Gujerathi. 6-30 p.m. Auntie Marjorie will entertain. 8-45 p.m. European Programme. Readings from Modern Poets. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. Light Music. 9-20 p.m. Hirabai Barodeker. 11-0 p.m Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin
7-45 p.m. Vienna, a musical programme (gramophone records).
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting
9 p.m. The Vario Trio.
9-15 p.m England v. Scotland: A summary with a running commentary on the International Association Football Match.
10-10 p.m. Postman's Knock, a musical show.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The sixth fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya, Khetwadi Main Road, Gowardhan Bhuvan, top floor.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

A public lecture by Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil will be given in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. on "The Sixth Root Race".

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

The 49th annual social gathering of the Kshatriya Union Club will be held under the presidency of Mr. Nanabhai Luxuman, to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at "Jumna-Bhuvan" Nehru Road, Vile Parle.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's H. Association Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Delhi Decisions and after" in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

A. I. T. U. C.

A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union to chalk out the programme of B. P. T. U. Conference and celebration of May Day.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA

In connection with the festival of Sri Ramanuja Jayanti there will be a discourse in Tamil on "Sri Ramanuja's Life" by Sriman Tharkathirtha, B. V. Rangachariar of Srirangam, and a music party by Mr. Jalpesa Iyer of Trichinopoly between 4 and 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) respectively.

LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY

You ask for a message on the occasion of the National Week. For times without number messages have been given.

Those who understand the full meaning of the occasion, let them discharge their duties. Those who do not understand it, let them understand it to-day. For perhaps they will not be in a position to-morrow to understand it.

ABBAS TAYYABJI.

BAIL PERIOD EXTENDED

Alleged Incitement To Stabbing

In connection with a stabbing affray that took place on 6th April, last, when one middle-aged Hindu was stabbed while passing along the Government Gate Road opposite Bai Sakrabai Hospital, the Kalachowki Police effected the arrest of Pasu Malsi who was alleged to have incited the two alleged assailants, namely, Vishwanath and another unknown man. The latter two are still at large.

BAIL PERIOD EXTENDED.

The accused Pasu Malsi was bailed out after his arrest, and on Friday the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, extended the bail period of the accused till 28th April to give the police time to effect arrest of the assailants.

As a result of the assault the injured man was admitted into the K. E. M. Hospital with three incised wounds on one arm and the back.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

Results Of Prize Scheme No. 96

Mr M B Badihalmath, Lamington H S Hubli, Rs. 50
Mr C P Bharucha, Esplanade H S Bombay, Rs. 30
Miss Lila N Lokur, Government Girls H S Ahmedabad Rs. 20
Mr Roopchand G Punjabi, Nava Vidya H S Hyderabad Rs. 15
Mr G Khataumal, Municipal H S Rohri Rs. 10
Mr Vishwanatha B, B J High School Thana Rs. 5
Mr Vishwanatham N, De Antonia Da Silva H S Dadar Rs. 5
Mr M G Wagh, Karwar H School, Karwar Rs 5
Mr Khoragaonker A K, Satara High School, Satara Rs. 5
Mr Damodar P Chintamani, H D H Sch., Sholapur. Rs. 5

CERTIFICATE OF MERITS

Certificate of merits have been awarded to the following:
Miss Allen N Lalkaka, Government Girls H S Ahmedabad,.
Mr Krishnaji V Joshi, Pen Private H S Pen.
Mr Ardeshir K Katrak, Bharda New H S Pombay.
Miss Shami Pratabsingh, Indian Girls H S Karachi.
Mr J D Kodwawalla, Amreli, H S Amreli.
Miss Wadhwani M Dharamdas, Indian Girls H S Karachi
Mr Ramanlal M Kantawalla, Cambay H S, Cambay.
Mr Ahmed Sayed Samshuddin Anjuman-i-Islam H S.
Mr Ramchand P Alichandani, N V H S Hyderabad.
Mr Chimanlal Maneklal Shah, L S High School, Sidhpur.

POSTAL NOTICES

As the West Bound Aeroplane of the Imperial Airways with effect from the 18th April 1934, leaves Karachi for London every Wednesday the following will be the latest hour of posting air mail parcels and booking air mail money orders at the Bombay General Post Office:—

(1) Parcels (for places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland only: 3 p) m. on Saturday (commencing from 14-4-34).

(2) Money Orders (for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt and Iraq) 1-30 p.m. on Monday (commencing from 16-4-34).

The latest hour of posting air mail parcels and booking air mail money orders at the town sub-offices, should be regulated accordingly.

Ex-Police Informer Complains Of Ill-Treatment In Custody

Alleges He Had Incurred Displeasure Of Police On Suspicion Of Having Divulged Information To Papers

The sensational allegation that a man had been arrested on a false charge because he gave certain information about the Princess Street Police to the press was made by counsel in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate on Friday when Wadilal Mohanlal and another were placed on a remand application.

REMAND OPPOSED.

Mr. F. G. Khairaz, appearing on behalf of the accused opposed the application for remand in police custody and implored the Magistrate to send the accused to jail custody as he did not expect good treatment at the hands of the police.

Mr. Khairaz alleged that the accused had in fact been a police informant in "satta" gambling cases and he had incurred the displeasure of Inspector Raje of the Princes Street police station because he was suspected of having divulged information to the press. After his arrest on Thursday he was badly handled with the result that his face was swollen. "In view of this I do ask Your Worship not to send him back to the Princes Street Police Station."

Sergeant Dughard said that it would hamper investigations if the accused was sent to jail custody. He had been arrested only on Thursday afternoon and the police had hardly time to make investigations.

The Magistrate suggested that the accused might be kept in police custody till Monday when Mr. Khairaz could renew his application.

FEARED BAD TREATMENT.

Mr. Khairaz said that his client feared that if he went back to the Princes Street police station he may be subjected to further ill-treatment even if he remained there for a short time "Your Worship very well knows" he added "that in such cases the police take good care to see that no marks are left even if there is a swelling it subsides after 12 hours, so that when the man is brought before the court he looks quite normal."

Counsel alleged that he had made a complaint of assault to a pleader in the presence of officers at the Princess Street Police Station.

The Magstrate said that he would institute inquiries into the allegations of asault, and asked Sergeant Dughard to see that there was no harrassment of the accused while in custody.

Mr. Khairaz: "Your Worship very well knows what the results of such inquiries are."

In the remand application which was presented by Sergeant Dughard it was stated that on Wednesday night Shop No. 469 in Chira Bazar was broken open from the rear and an iron safe was rifled and "a sum of Rs. 35 was stolen". The accused were suspected to be members of a gang and several housebreaking cases had taken place in the same locality for some days past. "The accused were found in the vicinity immediately after the offence was detected and they were watched and arrested after great difficulty at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday."

The accused were therefore charged with theft.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till Monday when he asked Mr. Khairaz to renew his application for jail custody.

MORE ABOUT JEWELLERY IN CASE AGAINST PETITS

Dwarakadas Jhaveri Gives Evidence

At the resumed hearing of the case against the Petits, the Examination-in-Chief and the cross-examination of Mr. Dwarakadas J. Jhaveri of Jogelkishore Narayandas and Co., were conducted by Mr. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and Mr. Velinker, counsel for the first accused.

In the above case Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dinbai Petit and Mr. Pherozsha Petit stand charged with fraudulent transfer of property, concealment of jewellery and abetment thereof.

Questioned about his dealings with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, witness stated that he was instructed to select marketable and saleable jewellery of the minimum value of Rs. 2 lakhs from the jewellery which Mrs. Gulbai showed, and also placed the inventory into his hands.

THE JEWELLERY DEAL

After relating the details of the dealings, he observed that some of the jewellery were not given to him for valuation. When he valued the ornaments, no note was made about the ornaments over which there was a difference of opinion.

THE TWO LISTS.

The second time he visited Mr. Dinshaw's office, witness said that he saw two others. He found that his Gujarati list stood comparison with the typed list prepared by Mr. Dinshaw's clerk in his presence. He heard Mrs. Gulbai complaining to Mr. Dinshaw that witness had grossly undervalued the ornaments and also got his attention drawn to Mrs. Gulbai's remarks. Mrs. Gulbai particularly mentioned the emarld ring which she said the witness had undervalued and for which she had received higher offer in Europe. Subsequently all the jewellery was sold by public auction on behalf of the Provident Investment Company, which realised Rs, 2,45,000.

At one stage Mr. Velinker suggested that the witness might answer eht questions in Gujarati instead of mixed Gujarati and English or counsel might put the questions in English to simplify matters, whereupon in mixed Gujarati and English or counsel might put the questions in Gujarati to make the evidence more intelligible.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

During the cross-examination by Mr. Velinker, witness stated that he had given the Gujarati list of the ornaments prepared by his clerk Harilal to Mr. Dinshaw, that, as a matter of fact, he had not seen it again, that he had no other writing or record with regard to the 32 articles which he had selected, that he made no list of the articles which he had not seen or selected and lastly that a fair copy was prepared on the lines of the rough one which was eventually destroyed.

At this stage the Court rose and the hearing of the case was fixed for Wednesday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. Velinker, Lam and Chatubhai Vakil defended the Petits.

Nagpur.—Enquiries made by the Associated Press show that there is no truth in the report regarding hundred deaths attributed to a malignant type of fever in a village in Raigadh B N Railway. The Civil Surgeon, Bilaspur, in reply to an enquiry in this connection, states there is no foundation for the report.

BOMBAY HOCKEY ANNUAL

We have received a copy of the "Bombay Hockey Annual", a publication which deals in great detail with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. It should make a great appeal to enthusiasts of the game. The writer of the section on Hockey in Bombay, has some harsh things to say about the Referees Association. The officials do their best and are not so bad as they are painted. Some umpires who control the important games is the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, have certainly not come up to expectations. The best test for an umpire is the control of a match instead of a written examination. The publication is priced at annas four and is issued by the Florence Agency.

Bombay Council Bye-Election

MR. S. N. PATIL TO CONTEST THANA AND B. S. DISTRICT SEAT

It is understood that Mr. Shantaram N. Patil, is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Mr. Shankerrao Jayramrao Zunzarrao deceased, who represented the Thana and the Bombay Suburban District in the Council.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis per s.s. "Kenya" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ARRESTED AT RANGOON

Convicted Bombay Auctioneer's Appeal In High Court

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court commenced the hearing of the appeal filed by Khemchand Anupchand Mehta, an auctioneer carrying on business under the name of Mehta and Co., who was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment on three charges arising out of some insolvency proceedings.

The appellant who is on bail was adjudicated an insolvent on February 17, 1930. Thereafter, at the instance of some creditors, an enquiry was held under S. 104 of the Insolvency Act and Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, holding that a "prima facie" case had been made out, directed a complaint to be filed against the appellant.

ARRESTED AT RANGOON.

On the complaint of the Insolvency Registrar, a ballable warrant was issued against the appellant who was arrested at Rangoon on August 21, 1932.

The appellant was prosecuted on the charge that with intent to diminish the amount to be divided among his creditors, he had made false entries in three cases, as follows:—

(1) That on November 10, 1929, he made a false entry in his books debiting Chandrasen and Co., with Rs. 14,099, and thereby concealed this sum from his creditors.

(2) That on 11th November 1929, he made a false entry debiting Waghji Laxmidas with Rs. 10,000 and.

(3) On Februar. 10, 1930, he fraudulently transferred his household furniture and two cases of piecegoods in favour of S. K. Daphtary, and in connection with that pledge made a credit entry of Rs. 4,300 in favour of the latter as a transfer from an alleged suspense account on the date of his insolvency.

The case is proceeding.

MENAKA'S NEW PROGRAMME

Final Performances On Sunday And Tuesday

Menaka and her Corps de Ballet will present a new programme at their final performances tomorrow (Sunday), 6-30 p.m. and on Tuesday night 9-45 p.m.

Among the new numbers are "Gramya Goshti" and "Yovanna Nrittya", by Menaka and Lalita, and "Bhakti Bhava Nrittya" by Menaka, a dance expressive of the peace that follows a troubled soul's resignation to the will of God, which executed with rare grace and sense of "realism."

The programme will also include some of the popular iumbers from the first programme like the newly formed a colourful "Krishna Lila" Ballet presented by the whole ensemble in the traditional "Kathak" masters. The Hindustani "Kathak" masters. The "Laxmi Darshan" which is acknowledged to be one of Menaka's best dances, the "Moghal Srenade" by Menaka and Jamna Prasad; and the "Bikaneri Harao Mehri" dance depicting the amusing plight of a husband afflicted with two quarrelsome wives are also included to complete the programme.

Down with the upstarts
Bring back the king—
The great Arliss reigns supreme again!

The screen's finest actor... A role as human as an Emperor in his Nightshirt! A Warner Bros. hit direct from capacity run at Radio City Music Hall, world's largest theatre.

GEORGE ARLISS
IN
"THE KING'S VACATION"

At The Theatre Magnificent
REGAL
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also Showing "CHIP SHOTS"
By
BOBBY JONES
The Famous Golfer and
An All-Colour Musical

CONTINUED FOR THE 2ND WEEK! AT THE CAPITOL

The picture that took W.S. VANDYKE of "TRADER HORN" TWO TERRIFYING YEARS IN THE ARCTIC TO MAKE!—

ESKIMO
WIFE—TRADERS
Metro Goldwyn-Mayer's EPIC of the ARCTIC recording the DARING AND THRILLING EXPLOITS OF
"MALA, THE MAGNIFICENT"
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
AT THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1934

RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has made in a Press statement one more passionate appeal for communal unity. "It is the imperative duty of all true patriots," she says, "to concentrate with intense and impassioned earnestness on the finding of a formula of communal harmony which will also be in reality a formula of national security and salvation." This is profoundly true, so much so that even confirmed communalists have often expressed a similar view, but they have asked for unity on their own terms. Protracted conflict of demands has failed to bring forth any generally acceptable formula and is likely to fail in the future, too, if nothing more is attempted even by leaders than making vague though well-meant appeals for unity. Leaders who wish for an acceptable formula should offer, if only as a basis for negotiations, specific and, where possible, alternative formulae that have a reasonable chance of being generally accepted. Mrs. Naidu has not so far made any such suggestion. As regards the Communal Award, her attitude towards it is not clear enough. In one breath she condemns it as unjust and humiliating. But in the next she says: "It, therefore, does not entitle the individuals or communities that...be-sought the intervention of the British Premier now to resent or repudiate the results of this arbitration, however unfair.' To which communities does she refer? And does she seriously suggest that the communities she means have forfeited the right to condemn an unjust thing as unjust?

Reject The Award

Mr. Jinnah was understood some days ago to have urged the acceptance of the Award provided joint electorates were substituted in place of separate ones after a specified period. But his own statements made shortly after disprove this report and also show that he does not hope for any voluntary settlement unless for the time being the Award is accepted by all as it is. Now, accepting under compulsion the Award as it is means the very negation of a voluntary settlement now, and the inherent evil in the Award will make even a future settlement more difficult than it is now. Therefore, those who earnestly seek a genuine settlement even now must, unlike Mr. Jinnah, work on the basis that the Award, as it is, must be scrapped. Accepting the Award itself means postponing a voluntary settlement to some undefined date in the future. Nationalists cannot afford to take up this position.

Gandhiji Must Give The Lead

The duty of Nationalists of all communities is clear. They should on the one hand resist with all their might not only the White Paper but also the Award, one of its worst parts. On the other hand their prominent leaders should immediately resume negotiations at the point—not very far from a settlement—where the Unity Conference of 1932 broke off. We are aware that the apparently little work that still remains to be done is of the hardest character and calls for infinite patience and faith and has been made harder by the Award. But, as we have suggested before, the longer the lease given to the Award, the harder will be the future settlement. On the contrary once the negotiations are begun on sound lines consistent with the interests of the country, further progress is bound to be steady, even if slow. Now that many of the distractions that militated against peaceful protracted negotiations are gone, and Gandhiji's counsel is available whenever it is needed, we can reasonably hope for better results from the negotiations that should now be resumed without further delay. It is promissing, too, that the new Swaraj Party and its president Dr. Ansari have made communal unity one of its principal planks. We wish Gandhiji and Dr. Ansari could at once take the initiative in restarting serious negotiations for a complete communal settlement.

Colour Prejudice In Britain

According to a London cable to the "Sun," 21 Indian students living in a Bloomsbury hotel were asked to vacate temporarily during renovation. But, says the report: "After renovation they were refused readmission to the hotel on the ground that it had been decided not to have coloured guests in the future." Such instances of insulting prejudice are not uncommon in England. Indeed, they are only too common as Mr. Karaka, the ex-President of the Oxford Union, has recently had occasion to observe. But the British public as such is not so much to blame for the existence of the colour bar which makes life "hell" for Indians.

It is due, partly, to leaders of British public opinion who have taught their compatriots to regard Indians as "their subjects" and, mainly, to the plea of Indians being backward, uncivilised and primitive, a plea urged by many Britishers as justification of the British Raj. An ordinary Briton would be a superman if he could resist the psychological reaction of his racial superiority implicit in British domination over India. But he is not so keenly conscious of his skin as many of his brethren who come to rule over India or exploit her resources. There is more colour prejudice in this country against Indians—exclusive clubs are but one of the many instances—than there is in England. And all this is due to the fact that India is not a free country, that Indians are a subject nation. They would not so treat a Japanese, a Turk, a Persian or an Afghan in England much less would they dare to do it in his own country.

Government's Opportunity

At its meeting held in the House of Commons under the presidency of Mr. David Grenfell M.P., the India League adopted an important resolution demanding the immediate release of political prisoners and the repeal of all repressive legislation in India. We do not know what Sir Samuel Hoare, to whom a deputation is to be sent by the League, will think of such a resolution. We ourselves think it to be fairly indicative of a reaction against the long reign of repression. Even the Governor of Assam has openly stated that the way now open for better relations between the Congress and the Government, that the new relations will not signify either a victory or a defeat and that the time has at last come to forget past political bitterness. The Congress has admittedly doned its part and even Britishers feel that it is the duty of Government to make now a worthy answering gesture. It will be wise for Government to seize an opportunity while it is there.

EPITHALAMION

The raw materials of love are yours—
Fond hearts, and lusty blood, and minds in tune;
And so, dear innocents, you think yourselves
Lovers full-blown.
Am I, because I own
Chisel, mallet and stone,
A sculptor? And must he
Who hears a skylark and can hold a pen
A poet be?
If neither's so, why then
You're not yet lovers. But in time to come
(If senses grow not dulled nor spirit dumb)
By constant exercise of skill and wit,
By patient toil and judgment exquisite
Of body, mind and heart,
You may, my innocents, fashion
This tenderness, this liking, and this passion
Into a work of art.

JAN STRUTHER.
in the—"Spectator."

SAGE COUNSEL

(A cook is reported to have died of burns caused by his beard having caught fire.)

So now listen to me, my precocious child,
To the folly of growing a beard;
Whate'er betide, don't let it run wild,
Don't rest without getting it clear'd!
It may grow so long that you constantly run
The risk of its b'ing pull'd by the Wife;
And sometimes (I'm not indulging in fun)
It may e'en cost you your life!
See, for example, what happened to the cook
Who went near the Primus flame;
The stove for his beard a strange fancy took—
And a change in his residence came!
Who knows some like thing mayn't happen to you,
Something as dreadful and sad?
So I tell you, my boy, better take this, my clue,
And follow th' advice of your dad!—
Or else your beard may stick in some crack
And stick there till you're out of breath;
And, being late for work, they may give you the sack—
Which, in these days, is equal to death!

"CHRONICLER."

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the XVI of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor, "B.C.").

XVI

4. B. "Defence expenditure produces no social or 'nation-building' value".—We have already had occasion to notice that, in the political sense of the word, the armed forces may claim a very high position in the list of "nation-building" departments; and it may be observed in passing, that service in these forces develops the virtues of courage, sense of duty, obedience and co-operation. The Indian soldier, as a general rule, is better fed, better clothed, better housed and better educated than he would be in his own village. He leaves the Army a better citizen than when he entered it; and he is instrumental in promoting a higher standard of physique and a higher standard of living in general. The present criticsm, however, refers in particular to the contention that Defence expenditure possesses no social value in the matter of health and education. A criticism of this kind reads curiously in the light of complaints made by other critics, who may say to-day that the Medical and Educational expenditure of the Army is excessive, compared with the lower standard that is available to the civil population in general, and who may yet declare to-morrow that the one object of the Army is to confine recruitment to the uneducated classes and exclude from its ranks those who have attained, as a community, the benefits of learning.

Military Educational Institutions

The plain fact is, so far as Education is concerned that the Rs. 35 odd lakhs which find a place in the annual budget for this purpose are sufficient, but no more than sufficient, to discharge the responsibilities of the Army towards their own people. If it came to a question of value for money, it might with some justice be claimed that the return is higher in the Army than it is in some Provinces. It was, for instance, recently brought to the notice of a particularly progressive local Government by their own educational adviser that a very large proportion of the boys attending elementary schools never rose above the first standard, that each school was contributing less than two really literate boys per year, and that a large amount of the expenditure was therefore yielding no practical result. Apart from this, it might also be claimed trat the value of some of the educational institutions maintained by the Army extends far beyond their own immediate needs. The King George's Schools, for instance, for the sons of Indian soldiers, provide a model that might well be copied by local Government and non-official bodies; and, above all, the Prince of Wales' College at Dehra Dun has given practical effect to an idea, which has for many years found favour in theory with Indian opinion, and has demonstrated the possibility of running an institution successful-

(Continued on Page 3).

THE MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

Its Defects And Abuses

By Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law.

The object of these articles (of which there will be a series) is to bring to the forefront various ideas in the mind of one who has been a close student of this subject for over quarter of a century and who has continuously during these years agitated for the amendment of our Companies Act with a view to prevent various abuses that surround the agency system, as well as with a view to induce the managing agents themselves to modernise their internal organisation which is completely out of date in most cases. It is also the object of these articles to deal with various other phases which make the alteration of our Companies Act imperative and which do not fall strictly within our discussion of managing agency activities. The time for such a detailed discussion is, we submit, at present opportune in view of the fact that:

(1) the Government has declared its conviction that such alteration and due investigation is necessary, and that,

(2) the Central Banking Commission as well as the Tariff Board, (particularly the latter) have in their latest report just released by the Government, made very determined and pertinent recommendations in that direction.

EARLY HISTORY

The managing agency system is, unfortunately, a peculiarly indigenous plant which has never flourished in any other but our soil. In other words there is no country in the world which can boast of a cluster of agency firms grouped together in any important business centre, which domineer the working as well as the promotion and floatation of joint stock companies under which the industries or other economic activities of the country function.

These agencies originally started with our cotton and jute mill companies more than half a century ago and have gradually expanded their control not only to other industrial concerns, but also in some cases to insurance, banking, shipping and similar enterprizes. In early days when the joint stock company system was unknown to the Indian investor and capital was shy and backward, there may have been some justification for a firm of businessmen, primarily formed for the purpose of carrying on trade in partnership, to have promoted companies, say such as a cotton mill and failing to get sufficient finance from the investors through the purchase of shares offered to the public, to have nursed the company in its early stages and even later, by not only finding a good proportion of the original share capital for the purposes of bulk investment, or fixed assets, but also by lending to these concerns their own money out of their own capital, or through receipt of deposits under the name and prestige of their own firm, for the purpose of securing the necessary working capital for these companies. We have thus no desire to minimise the credit, which might go to the early company promotors under old conditions which have long disappeared. It may be conceded, if necessary, that perhaps that was the only practical method by which under old conditions new industries could have been planted and expanded in India.

NO JUSTIFICATION

Times, however, have now changed. Not only are investment and finance easy in these days, but the investor is to-day quite capable of appreciating a new industry started under proper auspices and in such cases is ready to supply all the capital that may be necessary for the enterprize. In fact the average investor of the day is so anxious to find suitable avenues for his surplus cash, that he is frequently led into making hasty and indiscreet deposits, resulting in losses to him, as was evident in connection with some of the recent cases of cotton mill failures, where in case of one mill company alone out of many, nearly sixty lacs of rupees were lost by the depositors in addition to the bulk of the share capital being jeopardised. A little care on the part of these parties and some investigations not only on the money market but also with an Association such as our Bombay Shareholders' Association would have soon put the investor in touch with facts which would have served as a timely warning, saving him from losses which he has suffered through this neglect. Under these circumstances it is submitted that the justification for the existence of the managing agency system in its present form on the excuse of its being a necessary adjunct for the purpose of finance entirely disappears.

A MILL-STONE

Apart from these considerations, as things stand to-day, it is generally found that managing agents (particularly those who act as such for a large number of companies) are unable to provide finance not only in the times of monetary stringency in the market, but also during the normal period. The reason is easy to understand if one remembers that the present-day requirements of joint stock companies are far larger than those of companies half a century ago, when

(Continued on page 7).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

STILL A QUESTION?

To dissolve or not to dissolve the Legislative Assembly is said to be still a debated point among high officials. The Secretary of State, so goes the report, is anxious to avoid a general election now because he has at least enough knowledge of India to realise that a general election, coinciding with a re-awakening in the Congress, is sure to give a national verdict against his pet scheme of the White Paper. But on the other hand the Viceroy, it is said, feels that giving a fresh lease of life to the Assembly after the Swarajists' challenge will be an act of pusillanimity. All things considered, the chances seem to be almost entirely against a further extension of the Assembly's term. The present Assembly stands discredited in the eyes not only of the public, but also of several of its own members. It is said that about 25 members of the Democratic and the Independent Parties have decided to resign as a protest if the Assembly's term is extended and to force a miniature general election. The prospects are, indeed, gloomy for the White Paper.

DOOMED TO BREAK DOWN.

Mr. Edward Villiers, a champion of the White Paper, has reason to believe that "some extremist Indian politicians" are praying for the break-down of the White Paper recommendations. The difference between his belief and the reality is that such politicians form a vast majority in the country, though they do not mind being called extremists. If he has still any doubt in the matter, the next elections will dissipate his doubts and will leave no room for further deception about the reality in India. In any case the White Paper is doomed to break-down under the wright of its own iniquity. Prayers against it are unnecessary and prayers for it cannot save it. The "News-Chronicle" still lulls itself into the belief that Congressmen will finally prefer the White Paper "to political wilderness." Given the choice, Congressmen would rather have political wilderness, but they do not expect that to be the only alternative to the White Paper.

VINDICATION OF SOCIALISM.

Even if a liberal allowance is made for the fact that "Pravda" is the official organ of the U.S.S.R. its report about Russian achievements in production in the first quarter of 1934 cannot but be regarded as successful. But this is not surprising. Russia is only maintaining the strikingly rapid strides with which she is progressing towards prosperity. Her 5-Year Plans are feats of phenomenal achievements. This truth, however astounding, cannot be denied even by her enemies. Indeed, Mr. Allan Monkhouse, who figured as one of the accused in the Moscow trial, is reported by our London Correspondent to have admitted at least 60 per cent of success for the last 5-Year Plan. But whatever the percentage of success, it is undeniable that during the last ten or twelve years Russia, under the Communist regime, has literally been changed beyond recognition. Russia has vindicated Socialism.

A SAFE COMMITTEE.

In reply to a question in the Council of State regarding the appointment of a committee of both the Houses to examine the working of the Ottawa Agreement, the Commerce Secretary candidly stated that Government did not like a joint committee but would soon take steps to appoint a committee of the Council of State for that purpose. Very accommodating as the Assembly has been, it is not quite so safe as the Council of State. But members like Mr. H. P. Mody or Mr. Ranga Iyer would have been serviceable members of the committee. If the committee includes a due proportion of officials, though that is not quite necessary, a first class report on the excellent working of the Ottawa Pact may be taken as a foregone conclusion. But do Government need any report at all to establish the excellence of the Pact?

MUCH-NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Mr. Bakhale's Bill to remove disabilities under which the Harijans have been labouring in respect of the use of the watering places, dharamshalas and public conveyances and to penalise their victimisation deserves the support of every right-thinking Indian. Government resolutions in regard to these amenities have naturally remained in the nature of pious wishes because caste-Hindus could stop Harijans from making use of them by insidious methods of intimidation and social boycott. The bill seeks to make such methods punishable with fine for the first offence and fine and imprisonment for subsequent offences. This is a bill which should have been introduced by Government themselves. But it is to be hoped that they would make up for the neglect of their own duty by supporting Mr. Bakhale.

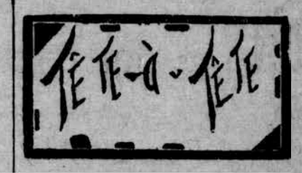
Press Views

A Great Opportunity

In commenting on the abandonment of the civil disobedience movement by Mahatma Gandhi, the "Manchester Guardian" has remarked that the time has now come for Great Britain to make some answering gesture. The opinion of other papers in the United Kingdom is not before us. But unless there has been an absolute bankruptcy of statesmanship in Great Britain, the wisdom of this remark of the great British liberal organ will be immediately appreiated. If the British Government are sincerely anxious for the return of goodwill and a peaceful atmosphere in India, here is a most splendid opportunity for them to make a move in that direction. Ever since the starting of the civil disobedience campaign, spokesmen of the Government have repeatedly told us that they cannot pursue a policy of conciliation as freely and as unreservedly as they would like to do only because of the atmosphere of hostility produced by the leader of this militant movement. Now that this impediment in their path is removed, it remains to be seen how they demonstrate their sincerity. There is no longer any justification for them to retain in their armoury the weapons of emergency legislation which they had forged to deal with the movement.—"A. B. Patrika."

Not A House Divided

As a working policy, civil resistance has been wiped off the Congress state by Mahatma Gandhi himself, and we cannot sympathise with the feeling, probably misreported, of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu that it is still a controversial issue. There is no ground for her fear about a "house being divided against itself." The unanimous verdict of the country should convince her that the people are satisfied about the finality and appropriateness of Gandhiji's decision. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will undoubtedly set at rest all the apprehensions she has expressed, but meanwhile, our concern for technical procedure should not blind us to the reality of what has been accomplished; nor should leaders ignore the danger of ill-phrased statements being exploited by official partisans as proof that the revocation of policy is still open to doubt.—"Hindusthan Times."



According to a local contemporary, Lord Willingdon is "torn by advice."

Advice's revenge, presumably.

* * * *

We suggest that the time has arrived for the Jinnah controversy to be settled authoritatively. An All-Parties' Conference should be immediately convened, to determine Mr. Jinnah's views, preferences and attitude as regards the vexed question of relationship between the Communal Award and the White Paper.

The Conference should be held before April 23, and in Bombay, so that it may have the benefit of Mr. Jinnah's presence—though not his contribution to the subject.

* * * *

Considering the desirability of neutrality in the Chairman, Mr. Jinnah would be the fittest person to preside over it—after due and previous undertaking solemnly given by the conveners that he will not be requested at any stage of the session to unravel his meaning himself.

The Presidential Address may constitute an eloquent discourse on the need of unity between the different schools of "What-Jinnah-Said" thought.

* * * *

Sir Michael Keane, the Assam Governor, seems to be gifted with a sense of the appropriateness in respect of "milieu" and occasion. He chose the opening ceremony of the installation of electric lights in Sylhet to make a speech on the political atmosphere in the country.

But he said that in the abandonment of Civil Disobedience "there is neither victory nor defeat," which means that the Congress has not been defeated. Which means that the knock on the head has not landed well and squarely. Which means that the Governor of Assam has made a statement prejudicial to the authority and position of the Viceroy and Governor General of India. And which means that Sir Michael is guilty of gross indiscipline and insubordination.

* * * *

"INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE."

NO SUPPORT FROM BRITAIN."

Naturally. Britain stands for Aerial Police Force.

* * * *

Mr. A.H. Ghaznavi alleged in the Assembly that in order to raise the duty on hosiery, certain interested persons had been secretly going to the house of the Commerce Member. Sir Joseph Bhore angrily denied it, and Mr. A.H. Ghaznavi immediately said: "I apologise," and again repeated "I apologise."

* * * *

Mr. Ghaznavi did justice to himself thereby. But why did Sir Joseph get angry? He ought to know that even habitual prowlers about Government Member's houses are sometimes liable to make perfectly 'bona-fide' mistakes.

* * * *

But Sir Joseph did not stop there. He actually said that Mr. Ghaznavi was "a past master in making reckless charges."

Sir Joseph, being a member of Government that has amply acknowledged Mr. Ghaznavi's qualifications, cannot, of course, be wrong. But he has been reckless himself in making the statement in public.

Positive breach of confidence, what?

* * * *

"First steps must be taken first" says the Editor of the "Free Press Journal."

How true and yet how amazingly extraordinary! We bet, it had never occurred to you, who have always thought that next steps come first and first steps come next.

* * * *

"The best that can be said about the cinema," remarks a dramatic critic, "is that it is a fairy tale with the hero always handsome and the heroine lovely. But fairy tales are for children."

But men, according to Dryden, are but children of a larger growth.

* * * *

A busy lawyer went with all his family and luggage to a hill-station for a change and rest, but unfortunately, he had made no satisfactory arrangements for staying, and had to move from place to place with all his paraphernalia. He soon got tired of this and came back to the plains. One of his friends enquired: "How did you like your trip to the hills?" The lawyer replied: "Well, we went to the hills for a change and rest. The coolies had the change and the railway had the rest."

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

Italian Representative To Discuss With "Mac" And Simon

ROME, April 13.

Sgr. Suvich has fixed his visit to London for April 22. He will stay for five days and will open conversations with Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon and discuss the outstanding European questions including disarmament and reconstruction of Central Europe—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSFUL RESCUE OF SOVIET AIRMEN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, April 13.

The Soviet airmen's thrilling struggle with the elements was brought to a successful conclusion with the rescue of the last six marooned survivors of the exploration ship "Chelyuskin". All the dogs have also been brought to safety.

THE MANAGING SYSTEM AGENCY

(Continued from page 6).

the managing system had begun to come into existence and was developing. On the top of that you generally find a much larger number of companies, on the hands of these agents than their own financing capacity, or their monetary credit, would warrant. The result is that, some of the prominent managing agents have provided finance by investing funds belonging to one company under their agency into a sister company managed by them. Frequently, this sister company is not entirely in a sound condition and to prevent it from sinking, or going into liquidation, it is made to issue debentures which would have no purchaser on the terms on which they are offered in the open market, which debentures the stronger sister company is made to purchase by the agents as suitable securities for the investment of the reserv e funds. This inter-company finance under the same agency is like a millstone dound the neck of stronger companies and sooner this practice is put a stop to by the Companies Act, the better for the normal and healthy existence of our joint stock companies. The late failure of one of our managing agencies presents a peculiar example of inter-mill finance, which has brought some good companies into delicate financial position. This question was taken up by us ac one of the representatives of the Bombay Shareholders' Association before the Tariff Board Cotton Textile Inquiry recently and the finding of that authoritative body in connection with this most important question of finance is rather interesting.

PRACTICE OF INTER-INVESTMENT

The Board lays down that:—

"Another feature of the system of finance associated with managing agents of cotton mills to which our attention has been drawn, is the practice of inter-investment of funds among concerns under the same management. Surplus funds, or funds raised on the credit, of one company may be invested in other companies under the same managing agents. Debentures issued by one company may be subscribed to entirely or mainly by other companies in the same group or in which the managing agent has an interest. Practices of this kind have accurred in individual cases in recent years. The result of such a practice is that although the financial position of an individual company may be strong, the company and its shareholders are often deprived of its benefit by being called upon to assist weaker sister concerns which are managed by the same managing agent. The Tariff Board in 1926-27 referring to this practice stated that only one instance of this character came to its notice although where it occurred the criticism in its opinion was justified. The practice is not so rare as the Tariff Board supposed. The difficulties of cotton mills during recent years have been so great that a larger number of individual managing agents than would appear from the statement of the Tariff Board in 1926-27 have been compelled to adopt this questionable method of finance. There is in our opinion little justification for a practice of this kind. Not merely does it involve serious unfairness to shareholders in the concerns whose funds are thus transferred but the practice often tends to the perpetuation of thoroughly insolvent concerns which it would be to the interest of managing agents and of the industry as a whole to have closed down."

(To be Continued.)

NATION MUST GIVE VERDICT

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas Urges Need For Special Congress Session

Bombay, April 13.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas has issued the following statement to the Press:—

In the midst of a welter of confusing interpretations of what Gandhiji means, we ought to be thankful to Mr K M Munshi for his unequivocal statement as to the meaning of the latest "fatwa" of Gandhiji. He states that the Mahatma is opposed to the giving up of the official policy of Civil Disobedience and that he intends to restrict the operation of that policy to himself.

This is a situation which cannot be lightly dismissed by the Congressmen. The Congress is a national organisation, and it should adopt and follow only such a policy as is capable of nationwide application. That the Poona policy of Individual Civil Disobedience was not capable to such an application was the main ground of the opposition to it on the part of a large section of Congressmen.

ADOPT NEW POLICY

The latest attempt to restrict the application of the policy to a single individual is still more objectionable, for I feel that an organisation like the Congress cannot and should not commit itself to a policy, for which we are now told no individual barring Gandhiji is fit. If we are not fit and are never likely to be fit, if we are to accept Gandhiji's conditions, then let us adopt some other policy for which we are fit.

I feel that the sooner we come down to earth knowing that we are earthly creatures, the better for us. God and spiritual things when they are allowed to interfere with ourselves are bound to end us up in a moss from which it will be difficult to get ourselves clear.

Mr Munshi is for some reason against the convening of the A I C C., but if it is convened, he seems to have no doubt that the A I C C., will endorse Gandhiji's policy. This, he evidently bases on the inside knowledge that there is an "overwhelming majority of Congressmen whose faith in Gandhiji is unshaken." Sjt. Munshi I have no doubt is one of this overwe'ming majority.

If we analysed the situation it seems clear that this "overwhelming majority" will consist of Swarajists.

I am constrained to come to the conclusion that this sudden emergence of unshaken faith in Gandhiji is the result of an unholy pact between those who are anxious to form the Swarajya Party and Gandhiji. It seems that the Swarajists to support Gandhiji's pet scheme have agreed to commit the nation to an impossible policy, in return for his support to their pet programme.

NEED FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS

However, it is refreshing to find that there still exist Congressmen to whom the Congress and their faith in the Congress, are much greater and higher than any faith in a leader. It is to that section of the Congressmen that I want to appeal to come out and save the Congress from the impending disaster and probable annihilation. I feel sure that this Section of the Congress will not meekly accept the Gandhi-Swarajist Pact. It is, therefore, imperative that under the present circumstances, a clear consideration of the situation is necessary. This can be done not by the calling of the A I C C. which in view of the fact that it was elected nearly three years ago, cannot truly reflect the true Congress view of to-day, but by summoning a special session of the Congress to consider and decide the future policy for the nation a policy capable of day to-day application a policy untrammelled by spiritual restrictions even though it may be backed by Mr. Gandhi and his strange band of supporters".—A. P.

LAVAN PRASAD'S HOUSE SEARCH

Police Seize Some Letters And Pamphlets

WADHWAN CAMP, April 13.

The latest telegram received by Mr. Manilal Kothari states that yesterday after thorough search for two hours in Lavan Prasad's house the police took away copies of Jamnagar Tapas Samiti's Report, some letters and pamphlets etc.

Mr. Kothari has recvived the following telegram from the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb: "His Highness is grateful to you for your kind enquiries. You may rest assured that law will be strictly observed and that the complaint you mention is without foundation."—United Press.

The Festival of Id-ul-Azha was celebrated at Shah Jehan Mosque, Woking (London). The prayers was led by Sheikh Hafiz Wabby, Minister and Envoy to King A. A. Faud.

Separation With Benefits Of Federation

Burma Europeans' Terms To Jt. Committee

ALL PREFERENCES TO REMAIN INTACT

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

The Associated Press understands that the Burma Chamber of Commerce, in a Memorandum, in October 1933, to the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, treating the subject-matter from a commercial point of view and holding the view that the Chamber never desired to interfere with the free exercise by the people of Burma of their choice between Federation and Separation, made a three-fold recommendation to the Committee.

The Chamber stated that, in the event of Separation taking place, it would be vital to Burma's economic welfare that a Trade Agreement be established between India and Burma which, on the one hand, would perpetuate the existing state of free trade in indigenous articles and products and which, on the other, would allow of reciprocal protection in the case of certain articles from other countries.

PROTECTION AGAINST TARIFF WAR.

The Chamber, therefore, urged the Joint Select Committee to adopt the following course in the event of their recommending that Burma be separated from India:—

1. That they record an emphatic view that separation should be effected without disturbing the close trade relations which exist between India and Burma, and that those relations should be regulated by a Trade Agreement.

2. That they record the opinion that, in order to avoid encroachment on their fiscal autonomy, the Agreement should be negotiated between the two new Governments of India and Burma.

3. That they recommend to Parliament to provide in the Constitution Act, that until this agreement has been concluded, the fiscal relations between India and Burma as they exist at the time of separation, should be continued, so avoiding the automatic application of tariffs to each country's imports from the other, in the absence of some such special arrangement.

NO SEPARATION AT ANY COST.

Advocating that there was admittedly a danger that the new Governments might not be able to agree to maintain existing trade relations, the Chamber explained that it could not be overlooked that the financial gain to Burma would be India's loss and that India may look to taxation on imports of Burma's products to recoup that loss even at the expense of their own consumers. It would be intelligible if there were among Indians some sense of resentment at the reduction of the territories of India by the separation of Burma; and there might be other reasons why Separation would be unwelcome. It was a short step from a rupture of trade relations to a rupture of other relations and the picture of tariff-walls and racial animosities was not one which the Chamber cared to contemplate. The Chamber earnestly hoped that all these evil consequences might be averted. If a large majority of the people desired separation, and provided that the existing trade relations with India could be maintained, the Chamber was of opinion that Separation was the right course to adopt. It repeated that the goodwill of India and the preservation of these relations were, in its opinion, vital to the peace and prosperity of Burma. If in the process of separation these could not be assured, the Chamber could not advise that separation from India would be in the material interests of Burma.

DUTY ON RICE.

Dealing with the question of Federation the Burma Chamber of Commerce supported the views of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and called special attention to the claim recorded in the Associated Chambers' Memorandum to the Joint Committee to the effect that the Export Duty on rice should be treated in the same manner as the export tax on Jute.

As regards Burma Railways, in the event of Separation, the Chamber asked for the insertion in the Constitution Act of the following provisions:—

1. That the Railways should be run on business principles and for this purpose a Statutory Board of Management should be provided.

2. That the control of the Legislature should be confined to matters of policy, with no power to interfere in the management.

3. That Railway finance should be separated from general finance.

4. That the first appointment as Chief Commissioner should be made by the Governor and subsequent appointments by the Government of Burma, after consultation with the Public Service Commission and on the recommendation of the Board of Management.

The Burma British Association agreeing in general with the views expressed by the Burma Chamber of Commerce in its memorandum on the subject of separation from India and on other points primarily of commercial and financial importance, submitted a memorandum to the Joint Select Committee, confining its remarks to other topics arising out of the scheme of constitutional reforms.

It advocated, that while it was anticipated that separation, if effected, would materially benefit the finances of the province, the financial relief should not be neutralised by an unnecessary increase in the cost of administration and in framing recommendations for the future constitution of Burma and that full consideration should be given to this aspect of the question.

LAW AND ORDER.

Dealing with the question of Law and Order, the Association suggested that the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Civil Police should be placed, for purposes of administration, under the Governor personally for a period of at least fifteen years.

Regarding the number of Ministers, the Association was of opinion that four Ministers should be adequate in the event of Federation, and that six should be the maximum required in the event of Separation.

HARPER'S MEMORANDA.

Mr. K.B. Harper, a delegate, representing the non-official European community in Burma in conference with the Joint Select Committee, submitted a supplementary memorandum to the Committee, dated January 11, 1934 on the scheme of Constitutional Reform in Burma, if separated from India."

Mr. Harper, in another memorandum on January 11, 1934, to the Joint Select Committee on the "Representation of Burma in the Indian Federal Legislature, in the event of Burma being included in the Federation" suggested the following:—

IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

1. Eight seats should be allowed to Burma.

2. The number of non-provincial communal seats should be increased from ten to eleven.

3. Of the non-provincial communal seats, eight (instead of seven) should be reserved for Europeans. This should generally enable Burma Europeans to secure the election of their choice to one of the European seats.

IN FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

The total number of seats should be increased so as to allow of the allotment of 15 seats to Burma. One of these seats should be reserved for the Burma European community and one for the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harper also submitted on January 11, 1934 a memorandum on the subject of trade relations between India and Burma in the event of separation.

After repeating the three-fold recommendation, which the Burma Chamber asked the Joint Committee to make with regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement between India and Burma, Mr. Harper pointed out that it should be necessary to prescribe in the constitution act that the trade relationship as it existed at the date of separation should be continued until the new Government of India and Burma had concluded their trade agreement. With that end in view Mr. Harper designed a formula to impose the minimum of interference with the fiscal freedom of either country, consistent with the fulfilment of the main principle.

TRADE FORMULA.

The following is the formula designed to cover the principle involved: 1. There should be free trade between India and Burma in all indigenous articles and products. Provided that where any article or product was on the day preceding the date of separation, subject to a Central Excise Duty or a provincial consumption or luxury duty, such article may be charged on importation from India into Burma or vice versa to a corresponding duty being neither (1) higher than the rate of the excise consumption or luxury duty as the case may be from time to time chargeable in respect of similar indigenous articles or products of the importing country; nor (II) in the case of an article or product on which, on the day preceding the date of separation, the rate of excise, consumption or

(Continued on page 17.)

Samuel Insull

SAMUEL INSULL TO BE ARRESTED

Will Be Charged With Fraud On Landing In America

CHICAGO, April 12.

Mr. Samuel Insull will be arrested immediately he lands in America and will be charged with using the Federal mail to defraud, and violating the bankruptcy laws.

The charsge made by the Federal Government will take precedence over the accusations of larceny and embezzlement brought by the Illinois State.—Reuter's Special.

DESERT DESPARADO CAPTURED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

JERUSALEC, April 13.

The terrorised Palestinian countryside has been relieved of its anxiety by the capture of the motorious desert desperado, Abu Jildeh, the walking arsenal carrying rifles, revolvers, and a huge quantity of ammunition, who had sworn that he would not be caught alive. A wireless message specially imported police dogs and the police disguised as Arabs were among the devices employed to capture Jildeh who was wanted in connection with 17 murders. British officers heading the local police, finally tracked the bandit cave, and caught him alive after strategic skirmishes.—Reuter's Special.

Official And Personal

Colonel and Mrs. A. H. H. Muir arrived at Government House.

On Friday the Governor of Bombay visited the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Provincial Co-operative Institute.

Lady Brabourne visited the Infant Welfare Centre at Worli.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema Performance at the Regal Cinema.

"FULL OF MEAT"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, April 13.

"Full of meat" is the description of a delegate to the International Wheat Conference on the report that is being framed by the Sub-Committee dealing with minimum prices. The report is expected to be complete early in next week.

U. S. MUST JOIN LEAGUE

She Can Save World From Modern Wars, Says Mr. Stimson

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY, April 13.

A Strong recommendation to the United States to join thne League of Nations was made by Mr. Stimson, Hover's Secretary of United States to join the League State in a speech before the Princeton University. Mr. Stimson said . We are, the people who can most easily and safely give sympathy, encouragement, and help to the world in its vital struggle to protect our common civilisation against war. The League represents a deliberate nature in its effort to the statesmen in Europe to save their continent, and incidentally the rest of the world from the perils of modern war. Should we insist on our Government retiring to the isolation and turning its back on all their efforts for peace in other portions of the world?

We must face the facts. The Peace machinery will be infinitely weakened if mankind is periodically faced wtih wars which may be as disastrous towards to us and our own civilisation as that of the rest of the world."—Reuter.

THEFT BY GERMAN SECRET SOCIETY

Van Eyck Panel Removed To Efface Consequences Of Peace Treaty?

BRUSSELS, April 13.

The theory is advanced that the theft of the Van Eyck panel is the work of a German secret society formed to efface the consequences of the Versailles Treaty.

The panel is the one which was formerly in Berlin and it is stated that a number of valuable objects in the cathedral, including precious stones, were untouched by thieves, while a foreigner, with a strong German accent, had been inquiring in the neighbourhood about the hours of opening and closing of the Cathedral.—Reuter's Special.

(A Reuter's telegram on April 11, stated:—

A priceless treasure of Flemish art has been stolen from the Cathedral of St. Vavon, during the night. The panel on the altar creen bearing the famous triptych, the "Adoration of the Lamb" by Jan and Hubert Van Eyck, was removed, it is believed, by thieves who stayed behind when the Cathedral was locked up. The theft was discovered by the verger, who, in accordance with custom, drew back the curtain which covers the triptych during night.

The triptych is mentioned in the Peace Treaty, as the three panels had become separated in the past, one being in Ghent, another in Brussels and the third in Berlin. The Peace Treaty stipulated that the Berlin panel be restored to Belgium, whereafter all the three were assembled at the Cathedral of St. Bavon.

The stolen panel, 37 inches high and 19 inches wide, represents the Judgment and includes the figure of John the Baptist).

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

14 and 15 April

and

KHADI SALES OF NATIONAL WEEK

WILL BE CLOSED

Last opportunity of Purchasing KHADI at Reduced Rates

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Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4

Readers' Views

THOUGHTS ON PRESENT SITUATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The thoughts which arise on reading the statement of Mahatma Gandhi can well be expressed in the following quotations:

"Though I don't like the crew, I won't sink the ship. I'll do my best to save the ship. I'll pump and heave and haul and do anything I can, though he that pulls with me were my enemy. The reason is plain. We are all in the ship and must sink or swim together.

I tell thee, God is in that man's right hand,
Whose heart knows when to strike, and when to stay.
Great is the facile conqueror;
Yet happy he, who, wounded sore,
Breathless, unhorsed, all covered o'er
With blood and sweat,
Sinks foiled, but fighting evermore,
Is greater yet."

And the following quotations might be considered fair comment on the statement of Mr. B. J. Desai and his ideas about the new Swaraj Party.

"The Ox said to his fellow-servant the Camel, when he refused help in carrying his burden, "It will not be long before you carry my burden and me too." Which came to pass when the ox died.

All creeds and opinions are nothing but the mere result of chance and temperament.

There's difficulty, there's danger, there's the dear spirit of contradiction in it.

Truth thrives with examination and delay; things which are false thrive on haste and uncertainty.

Courage consists in equality to the problem before us.

Distrust yourself, and sleep before you fight.

'Tis not too late to-morrow to be brave."—Yours, etc.,

'ANGAD."

Swarajya Party Revived

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A meeting of several most prominent Congress leaders who have made great sacrifices in the cause of the country and who yield to no one in their love for the freedom of the motherland, was held in the Easter holidays on the banks of the Jamuna and at the head quarters of the Central Government, and it was decided to revive the Swarajya Party. It is gratifying to note that Mahatma Gandhi has given his blessings to the decision of the Delhi Conference. After the historic deliberations of the Poona Conference in July last the political movement was practically dead and the individual civil disobedience remained only on paper. All the Congress organisations were declared illegal and there was no political institution through which even the staunch Congressman could work in the field of politics. Thus the country was in a stalemate condition and the political horizon of India was darkened with the clouds of apathy and helplessness. Even the White Paper, which is designed to shape the destinies of 35 crores of people and which is condemned by even the Moderate amongst the Moderates, could not be condemned by any political institution dominated by the Congressmen. On the contrary taking the fullest advantage of the self-imposed silence by the Congressmen, to cite only a few instances, the Government was busy in imposing the Communal Award in which grave injustice is done to Hindus particularly to Bengal Hindus, in passing the Ottawa Pacts, in separating the Railway Board, in forming the Reserve Bank, in passing the most repressive laws. In these circumstances and in the interest of the country some institution with the Congress mentality was necessary and Dr. Ansari, the veteran Congress leader, and others did the right thing in deciding to revive the Swarajya Party which was once steered by the ablest persons and towering personalities like late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru. With all this I can say that this move is rather late. Still it is better late than never. It was with this object in view alone that some political leaders of Maharashtra, C. P. and Berar put their heads together and formed the Democratic Swarajya Party. Really they deserve congratulations from nation-loving persons but because they who where at the helm belonged to the Lokmanya Tilak school of politics they were the victim of the strongest possible criticism from the responsible but over-enthusiastic leaders and from the press. It was very deplorable that the persons who are responsible to shape the decision of the Delhi Conference to some extent did express from the press and platforms that the move of the Democratic Swarajya Party was premature and selfish. But to my great surprise these very gentlemen, in spite of there being no change in the circumstances since then, have turned their coats and supported Council-entry and the change of the Congress programme and the policy. Whatever it may be, it is a better sign that the saner counsels prevailed and the situation of stagnation of the country was saved. I fully agree with Mr. Nariman and he is perfectly right in saying that the Party must now tax their brains and chalk out such a programme as would educate the masses who are quite illiterate and practically groping in dark and who are doomed to very miserable condition owing to the heavy depression and would take them to happiness and prosperity. If one who would care to say impartially would find that the Democratic Swarajya Party has tackled the same problem and has worked on the same line and has chalked out a definite and distinct scheme, which if it is properly worked would certainly carry the masses to some relief. It is reported that Dr. Ansari proposes to hold a conference of the Congressmen and the members of the Swarajya Party on the banks of the Ganges to discuss and chalk out a detailed programme of future work. It would be better, I think, if the best brains of India who would assemble there at Calcutta would study the programme of the Democratic Swarajya Party with an unbiassed and open mind and use the material which is already prepared by the D. S. Party with some modification if necessary. Mere platforms thunders will not serve the purpose and it is fervently hoped that the New Swarajya Party will take its message to the remotest village in India and will try to improve the condition of the poverty-stricken dumb tillers of the soil who are really the backbone of the country. The members who will meet at Calcutta or somewhere else in the near future should also consider the changes in the circumstances that prevailed in 1924 and that are obtaining in 1934. Much water has flown under the bridge since then and it will be unwise and suicidal if the Council programme is not changed accordingly, to present circumstances and the attitude of the Government. We must mark the words of Deshbandhu Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru in their statement issued on 22nd May 1924. They say ".... it is this policy which must, in future, be more and more effectively directed to the varying needs and problems of our National life". Our programme will be a means to the end and not the end itself. It is desired to be changed in such a way as would lead the Nation to the healthy growth. It would not be preposterous if I add one more suggestion. The conference should request the Congress to withdraw individual civil disobedience, which is virtually taken back by Mahatma Gandhi in his recent statement published on 8th April.

May the Swarajya Party with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi and the veteran leaders of the Congress at its helm give the Government a continuous consistent and strong fight from all the fronts—within and outside the legislatures even from the citadel of the Government and thus help the nation to reach its desired and long-cherished goal.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. SHROFF.

Palghar.

New President Of Theosophical Society

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The affairs of the Theosophical Society are of interest not only to its members but also to the general public, specially in this country, because it is the one society in the world in which men and women of all creeds, colours, and countries meet on terms of equality and brotherhood. The passing of Dr. Annie Besant has plunged this society into the throes of a Presidential Election. Ever since certain deplorable controversies within the Theosophical Society, in 1912-13, I have been only a distant, though earnest and sincere, well-wisher of the Theosophical Society. But I find

(Continued on next page).

Don't Forget That Bihar Still Needs Your Help

Relief Delayed Is Relief Denied

On Friday our readers contributed Rs. 2,400.

The total collections up to date to our Fund amount to Rs. 2,19,200.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below list of contributions received on Friday:—

List of Earthquake Relief fund received on date 13|4|34 (Friday) as below:—

Nootan Mitra Sangh, Dadar	5 0
Collection from Municipal Buddhivaradhatt Gujrati School, Bombay ..	101 0
Ambalal Samalbhai Patel	3 0
Mehta Tribhovandas Kalyanji	1 0
Sympathiser	1 0
Gentleman of Varian	1 9
Gordhandas Morarji	1 8
One Gentleman of Navsari	10 0
Sha Hirji Bhojraj and Sons Collection from students of Cutch Visaosval Jain Boarding, Matunga Provision from fifteen days one time milk	120 15
The Trustees of Morarji Damodar Trust Fund	375 0
Petty Subscribers through Jamnadas Damodar	42 8
Nanalal Kanji Nathavani	3 8
The Aden Yuvak Mandal, Aden Camp being the total proceeds of Amateurs Performance given by the Aden Yuvak Mandal	870 0
Mehta Tribhovandas Kalian-ji	2 0
One Gentleman of Jam Khambhaliya	2 0
Collection from Indians of Berbera through Kirchand Kachara and Mulchand Jethalal Mehta as below:—	516 0
Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros.	51 0
Mr. Karsandas Pitamber	51 0
Messrs. H Premjee and Co.	35 0
Mr. Kirchand Kachra	35 0
Mrs. Gurbachan Singh	26 0
Messrs. G M M & Co.	25 0
Mr. Fida Husen Abdul Kader	25 0
Messrs. Valabhjee Kalanji and Co.	25 0
Mr. Liladhar Thakershi	25 0
Mr. Dulabhdas Amarchand	25 0
Memon Sedick Osman Ram	20 0
One Gentleman ..	15 0
Mr. Mulchand Jethalal Mehta	15 0
Mr. Ahamedbhoy Daudahbhoy Hajibhoy Laljee	15 0
Mrs. Ahamedbhoy (Kusumbhai, Abdullabhai)	5 0
Messrs. Alibhoy Laljee and Sons	10 0
Mr. Mohamedally Alibhoy	10 0
Mr. Yousuf Mohamed	10 0
Mr. Saleh Salmoom	10 0
One Hindu Gentleman	10 0
One Gentleman	11 0
Mr. Tulsidas Devchand	15 0
Mr. Hajee Tayab Abdulla	5 0
Mr. Pregji Dhamjee	5 0
Mr. Purshottam Bhimjee	5 0
Mr. Hasam Obaid ..	5 0
Mr. Maganlal Jordhan	5 0
Mr. Maganlal Gordhan	5 0
Mr. Mohamedali Ibrahimjee	5 0
Mr. Manishankar Prabhashanker Raval	3 0
Mr. R. M. T. Alvares	2 0
Mr. Dinshaw M. Wadia	2 0
Mr. Doshabhai B. Ashundarea	2 0
Mr. C. F. Doodhe ..	2 0
Mr. Abdulbhai Abdul Kader	2 0
Mr. Devkaran Motichand	1 0
Mr. J. R. Daniel ..	1 0
Mr. Ram Partap Sing	1 0
Mr. R. Jaiyaraman	1 0
Total Rupees	516 0
Chimanlal Bapalal Parikh	100 0
Mr. K. S. Dhurandhar	1 0
Gesinglal Bapulal	15 0
Collection of the staff of Victoria Dock B.P.T. Rly., Bombay, ...	7 0
L. K. Bhagwat	5 0
Sorabji Fardoonji Kotval	10 0
K. D. Bharucha	5 0
Moolchand T. Mulund ..	2 0
	Shillings
Indians of Molo (Keniya) through Somabhai F. Patel as below:— ..	119 4
Inbulamuti Indiano	46 50
Messrs. the Molo Stores, Molo	25 00
Messrs. S. F. Patel, Molo	15 00
Messrs. P. D. Patel Molo	13 50
Messrs D M Patel, Molo	11 00
Messrs U S Patel, Molo	11 00
Messrs R J Patel, Molo	10 00
Messrs H K Patel, Molo	10 00
Messrs C A Rawal, Molo	5 00
Messrs D V Patel, Molo	5 00
Messrs Sadhu Ram, Molo	5 00
Messrs Jogi Mokan Molo	5 00
Mr. K K Patel, Molo	5 00
Mr. C D Patel, Molo	4 00
Mr. C B Patel, Molo	3 00
Mr. H J Patel, Molo	2 00
Mr. Gordhan Jira, Molo	2 00
Mr. Govindnaran Molo	2 00
Mr. A S Patel, Molo	2 00
Mr. Naran Dulabh, Molo	1 50
Total shillings	183 50
At Rs.	119 4
Resident of Gana (D. Kaira) through Gana Yuvak Mandal as below	29 8
Patel Shivnabhai Banajibhai	5 0
Patel Ishwarbhai Jibhai	2 0
Patel Kalidas Lalubhai	2 0
Patel Bhaiji Haribhai	1 0
Patel Shivabhai Banajibhai	1 0
Patel Lalbhai Jinabhai	1 0
Patel Shankerbhai Lalubhai	1 0
Patel Jesangbhai Madhandas	1 0
Patel Fulabhai Muljibhai	1 0
Mr. Bhaijibhai Mudhandas	1 0
Mr. Ishwarbhai Madhandas	1 0
Mr. Chaturbhai Harmanbhai	1 0
Mr. Dhulabhai Bakorbhai	1 0
Mr. Shamalbhai Shankerbhai	1 0
Mr. Bhikhabhai Dhubhai	1 0
Baria Sanabhai Veribhai	1 0
Rami Ranchhodbhai Nathabhai ..	1 0
Miscellaneous	6 15
Total	29 15
Less postage ..	0 7
....	29 8
Mali c|o Mrs. G D Pocha	1 0
Mr. Ebrahim Kayum	2 0
Boarders and Staff of Bhatia Bal Rakshak Vidyalaya	52 4

BHAVNAGAR SCHEME

States Depute Men To Study Rural Debt Redemption Experiment

JUNAGADH, April 13.

The rural debt redemption scheme that the Bhavnagar State is working out has attracted attention from all parts of India and the state authorities have received numerous enquiries from many administrations, both in British and in Indian States.

The Government of the United Provinces has communicated to Sir Prabhashankar Pattani asking for information with special reference to safeguards against the peasantry relapsing into indebtedness, after they are once freed.

The Junagadh State has deputed the Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner to investigate the Bhavnagar scheme. Mahuva, Botad and Lilia have appointed Rao Bahadur Gunvantrai Desai to make a study of it.

The Maharajah of Travancore deputed Mr. G. K. Devdhar of the Servants of India Society, who has been engaged in a regional agricultural survey in the Travancore state. Mr. Devdhar came to Bhavnagar on Saturday last and left for Poona to-day en route to Trivandrum. Before he left, he expressed his admiration of the boldness and originality of the project. —A. P.

The Allahabad University will broadcast on 75 metres on April 16 between 6 and 8 p.m. a "Conversazione on Earthquakes" under the auspices of the U.P. Academy of Science.

Professors K. K. Mathur (Benares), S. Sen (Ccalcutta) and Saha, Ghosh and Kothari (Allahabad) are expected to participate in it.

BAN ON JAP PIECE-GOODS IMPORT

Bombay Govt.'s Order Under Sea Customs Act

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Friday states:

The following notification by the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), is republished:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import into British India of cotton piecegoods manufactured in Japan and containing more than ninety per cent. of cotton unless they are covered by a certificate issued by or on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Japan, authorising export to India.

Ambedkar Birthday Anniversary

(From A Correspondent).

The depressed classes have been for some years past celebrating the birthday anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar. It falls this year on the 14th instant. With a view to meet the general wishes of the depressed classes in Bombay, a Committee has been formed to celebrate the anniversary on a large scale. The celebrations will be observed to-day (Friday) and Saturday, 14th instant. On Friday there will be various meetings in different localities specially for women. On Saturday there will be a public meeting at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Naik.

A London cable says:—Sir John Hansbury-Williams, Marshal Diplomatic Corps and ex-member of Lord Milner's staff, South Africa, retires in October to make way for a younger man.—Reuter.

CARTRIDGES & GUN MISSING

Theft In Sub-Inspector's House In Lahore Police Lines

NEW DELHI, April 13.

A Weby revolver, a single barlelled gun and 25 cartridges, also a motor cycle with a sidecar were stolen from the house of Sub-Inspector Hussainbux who was in his office at the time. His 18-year old servant named Mohammad Munshi disappeared simultaneously with the theft, besides Imdadali, a ten year old boy relative of the Police Drill Inspector living in the Police Lines, who is also missing.

The Superintendent of Police has announced a reward for the arrest of the servant.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO BURGLE POLICE ARMOURY

LAHORE, April 13.

A sensational attempt to burgle the police armoury room in Malaudh, Ludhiana District, is reported.

Following the reports of a number of dacoities, police parties have been actively searching for suspects, and one of these parties deposited their arms in the armoury room at Malaudh. It appears that burglars tried to enter the room soon after, but made an opening into the wrong one. No serious loss was suffered. The report, however, is unconfirmed.—A. P.

Khaddar of the value of Rs. 443 has been despatched to the Bihar Central Relief Committee by the management of the Amreli Udyoga Mandir as the first fruits of the cotton preservation project No. 2

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Our Clocks

Are there any two clocks in Bombay which indicate the same time at any particular moment? Few, indeed must be the men who can lay their hand upon their heart and answer "Yes" to that question. Our clocks denote a bewildering variety of hours and minutes. Even those which, one supposes, are meant for public benefit, such as the clock on Rajabai Tower and the one at Ballard Pier are frequently—if literal translation of avernacular phrase be permissible—"drinking tea!" Nor are the clocks at railway stations—labelled "pulsynetic" and "electric," and other "etics" which the average man in the street would find exceedingly inconvenient to pronounce—exempt from this habit of "drinking tea." More often than not, you will find the notice "Out of order" attached to them. If clocks were installed merely with the object of ornamenting the places where they are kept, or of impressing the passer-by, this laxity in keeping correct time could have been tolerated. But clocks, one presumes, are meant to be of practical use, and this being so, our clocks are utterly inutile and may as well be removed.

Bombay's Milk

The scheme to supply Bombay with pure milk from Gujerat under Municipal supervision has been hanging fire for the last eighteen months and recent developments show that it is not likely to fructify. It will be recalled that on 26th September 1932, the Municipal Corporation approved of a scheme whereby Messrs. B. Prasad and Co. were to receive a subsidy from the Corporation for the supply of pure milk from Gujerat. As considerable time elapsed for Messrs. B. Prasad and Company to launch their scheme, the Municipal Commissioner called upon them to hurry up and gave them time till 31st August 1933 to make satisfactory arrangements but they asked for extension of time for some reasons. The Commissooner extended the time till 5th January 1934. Even then the company were not in a position to carry out the milk supply scheme and, ultimately, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, the resolution dated 26th September 1932 approving of the scheme to supply Bombay city with milk from Gujerat was rescinded. There is now a chance for other enterprising firms to come forward and negotiate with the Bombay Municipality to supply pure milk to the city.

Moving Palmists!

The man who can stand for ten minutes at a street corner in Bombay without being pestered by a "palmist" who offers to read your hand, with an eloquence and persistence that is marvellous to behold, must, indeed, be a favoured one of the gods. You miss a bus and await another; not long are you left in peace. Up the "palmist" pops from nowhere in particular and marshals you. Useless for you to remonstrate; the man holds on to you like a leech, and there's no escape. He draws away your hand and you are completely at his mercy. He promises you to tell nothing but God's truth. Your past, he declares, has been unhappy—he can read that from your lean physique and vacant look—but the future is pregnant with good things for you. You will soon get a nice job, and a nice salary, and a nice wife. And, for having told you these things, you must give him nice money.

Such is the state of affairs. As if the number of those "palmists" who squat in a line from Bori Bunder to Dhobi Talao was not huge enough, here are the moving brethren only too eager to take your life out of Destiny's hands. And while those squatting "palmists" can be steered clear of, you can have no such good luck with these, for they dress themselves right royally, and you get no scent of their proximity until they pounce upon you—and then you are a mere toy in their hands.

LATE DR. BHAJEKAR

(From A Correspondent.)

Not only Bombay but the whole of Maharashtra has lost a most able and competent surgeon in the death of Dr. Vinayakrao N. Bhajekar who expired at his residence on Thursday morning after a short illness. Dr. Bhajekar was not only a prominent medical man but was very popular with the general public as a friend of the poor. He was a nationalist at heart. He was a staunch believer in Swadeshi and used to take prominent part in many Swadeshi movements started in this country.

After performing an operation in his Hospital at Sandhurst Road on the 8th inst., Dr. Bhajekar went home with a temperature of 103 degrees and since then he had been suffering from fever which resulted in his death on Thursday.

He had taken very prominent part in the Swadeshi movement of 1905-1906 and was responsible for starting the Western India Manufacturing Company where buttons were manufactured. He was, in many respects, responsible for enhancing the importance of the Talegaon Glass Factory. He was the Treasurer of the Paisa Fund till the time of his death. He was mainly responsible for starting the Bombay Co-operative Steam Navigation Company and was one of its Directors. He used to take very keen interest in various other Swadeshi enterprises also.

He was a very popular physician and surgeon and was ever ready to help the poor. At the time of his death his age was 64. His son is at present in England and has gone there for higher education in medicine and surgery.

His funeral took place in the evening which was attended by prominent doctors of the city as well as by various other prominent people.

Tributes to the many good qualities of Dr. Bhajekar were paid in suitable words by Dr. Deshmukh, Prof. P. V. Kane, Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. S K Naique.

IN HONOUR OF LATE "PIZAM"

A Jashan and "Baj" ceremony was performed by the "Zoroastrian Friends' Union" at the Allbless Baug, Girgaon, on Wednesday evening, in memory of Mr. Phirozshaw Jehangir Murzban, the first anniversary of whose sad death came off on that day.

After the "Jashan" a solemn gathering was held. Khan Sahib Manek H. Dadachanji who presided, said a year had speedily passed since the lamented death of Mr. Phirozshaw, who had led a good and religious life, a life useful to his community.

Mr. Cawasji Dalal, the Hon. Secretary, then referred to the services rendered by Mr. Phirozshaw, in the fields of rendering help to the poor and the needy, and for the uplift of the social and religious life of the community.

The gathering dispersed after reciting solemnly a brief prayer.

MANAVADAR WIN CHARITY MATCH

Poor Attendance At Friday's Game In Aid Of Earthquake Fund

Friday's charity match in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund was well advertised, but the public response was extremely disappointing. Manavadar and the Lusitanians, two first class teams, sportingly offered their services for a deserving cause which the public were expected to support. For some unaccountable reason hockey 'fans' stayed away, doing little credit to the fair name of a city renowned for its munificence.

Playing to an empty gallery, the contestants did not exert themselves unduly. After a blank first half, Ahmed, the Manavadar centre half, scored thrice for the State team.

Umpire Fairman, who controlled the game assisted by Mr. Ranganathan, discharged his duties in a very efficient manner. It is a pity that his services are not utilised more in important matches. An old hockey player himself Fairman knows the finer points of the game and makes an excellent umpire.

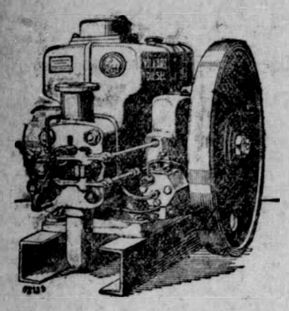
Result:

MANAVADAR ..... 3 goals
LUSITANIANS .... Nil

MANAVADAR STATE: Bostan Khan; Sattar and Hussain; Zafar, Masud and Shahmar; Shahbuddin, Sultan, Ahmed, Sultani and Robert.

LUSITANIANS: Pinto; D. Fernandes and Carvalho; N. Fernandes, W. Fernandes and J. Heredia; D'Lima, Albuquerque, Effie, Alvares and Prim.

Umpires: Messrs. Fairman and Ranganathan.



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'ASPRO'

The GREAT QUICK-ACTING ANTIDOTE

ASPRO DOES NOT HARM THE HEART

THIS TABLET WILL REDUCE FEVER IN A FEW MINUTES

THE malaria and dengue sufferer is to be pitied—he never knows when to expect an attack. To be armed with the knowledge that when the attack comes he can deal with it and stamp it out is one of his greatest wishes. That wish can now be satisfied by the purchase of a packet of 'ASPRO' tablets, for 'ASPRO' is the greatest antidote for dengue and malaria that has ever been given to the world. It reduces the temperature in a few minutes in its wonderfully soothing manner. The knowledge of its wonderful power prevents the attacks by giving the sufferer confidence in the knowledge that dengue and malaria are no longer a terror, but complaints to be dealt with definitely and decisively. The quickest way to prove these facts is to buy a packet of 'ASPRO' and try it—'ASPRO' will do the rest.

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BURNING FEVER AND HEADACHES BANISHED

"The Mill",
Moss Vale, N. S. W.

Dear Sirs,

I wish to tell you my opinion of 'ASPRO' tablets, and that is—they are just the best things made or known for HEADACHES and MALARIA.

I suffer with very bad headaches and a burning fever getting very hot and uncomfortable, with a flushed face and temperature of 100 degrees and over, but three of your 'ASPRO' Tablets cool me and remove the flushed appearance from my face in a very few minutes.

'ASPRO' tablets are also a wonderful preventative for Colds and chills and are simply top-hole for the nerves. I am never without a packet and am continually recommending them to friends.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. HOPTON.

P. S.—You may use this letter as you will.

'ASPRO' WORKS WONDERS FOR MALARIA

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Gentlemen,—I think it is up to me to let you know how I have benefited by 'ASPRO'. Ever since 1910 I have been a martyr to MALARIA FEVER, having contracted same in Rhodesia, German East Africa, and the Straits Settlements. I came to Australia from the latter country five years ago, and for the first two and a half years was continually in hospital in Victoria and New South Wales. On arriving in Queensland a friend advised me to try 'ASPRO'. I did, and it has worked wonders. I still continue to get slight attacks of Malaria, but find if I take a few 'ASPRO' Tablets and hot lemon water and rest for a few hours, I am quite O. K. again.

I wouldn't be without 'ASPRO' for anything, and always carry a box about with me. I can thoroughly recommend them to anyone suffering from the same malady.

This testimonial is unsolicited and you may make any use of it that you think fit.

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READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from previous page)

I have been elected, at the last annual convention, a Councillor of the Indian Section of the Theosopsical Society, most unexpectedly, without any previou intimation of any kind, to my great surprise and greater gratitude to my electors for bearing me so kindly in mind. Having been elected a Councillor I feel it a duty to take a more active interest in the maintenance of peace and goodwill within the Theosophical Society. I therefore wish to place some thoughts before the two candidates for the Presidentship, viz., Mr. George Arundale and Mr. Ernest Wood, and the electors, publicly.

I have observed, with deep disquiet, the indulgence in personalities and taking of sides, pamphleteering and propaganda, and other such incidents of modern political electioneering, in connecton with the choosing of the next President of the Theosophical Society. Such processes always leave behind deeply mischievous after-effects. Well-wishers of the Theosophical Society cannot but be very anxious to avoid them. I venture to suggest a way whereby a disputed election might be avoided. I am doing this rather late, for various reasons which would be too long to explain; enough that they were beyond my power to control. (The date now fixed by the General Secretary, Indian Section, Theosophical Society before which votes should be sent in, is the 1st June, 1934).

Both the candidates, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wood, have travelled widely, are personally well-known to many members of many sections of the Theosophical Society have much speaking and writing power, each in his own way, and have worked in different ways to serve the Theosophical Society for the last thirty years and more, according to their respective lights. Both have their strong points, and also their weaknesses, necessarily, like all human beings. No person possessed of ideally perfect fitness for the office is available. Both can and ought to continue to serve the Theosophical Society in co-operation, supplementing and balancing each other, though only one can occupy the place of P. T. B. at a time.

From the Theosophical papers, it appears that Mr. Arundale has the larger backing. At the same time, it is also abundantly clear from those papers, and he himself recognises, in his article "Memories or Facts" in "Theosophy in India" for Jan.—Feb., 1934, and his Manifesto circulated with that issue, that there 'is' a widespread feeling, in the minds of a considerable number of members, in view of past events, that, if chosen P.T.S., his allegiance and energies may not be given wholeheartedly to the promotion of the Three Objects of the Theosophical Society.

It is no use discussing whether the feeling is well-grounded or baseless. It is enough, for a would-be President-administrator, to note that "it exists as a fact"; and, for one who aspires or is willing to be the President of a Society whose first and most important object is to promote Universal Brotherhood, it is necessary that he should try his best, not to beat it back by strong language (which would only confirm it), but to allay it, to eradicate it, by "re-assuring," in every way possible, "those who are now entertaining it", that, whatever may have happened in the past, to give rise to such a feeling, the same shall not happen again. Which of us has not committed blunders when excited passions have thrown thick veils ("avarana") over our souls' eyes and driven us headlong ("vishepa") into Error? But we all ought to gladly admit them later, in calmer mood, and assimilate the lessons of the consequences thereof, and be wise after the event at least. Our beloved Mother, the late P.T.S., super-person far above the common run as she was, has set up a noble example in this respect, on many occasions.

The promotion of the Three Objects of the Theosophical Society may well occupy all the time, and task to the utmost all the energies, of far abler persons than either of the candidates. Also, for obvious reasons, it is eminently desirable that whoever becomes P.T.S. should command universal confidence so far as is humanly possible, and not begin this tenure of office with the creation of a mass of antagonism which could not but aggravate the falling off in the membership noticeable in the last few years, and the consequent weakening of the Society, and so make likely the frustration of its very first object.

The P.T.S. should maintain such an attitude that every person, not only inside but also outside the Theosophical Society who has occasion to think about the matter at all, should feel that the P.T.S. is concentrating his whole being on the promotion of the Three Objects, and gives his attention to any others only when they are indubitably subsidiary to one or more of the three. He should 'not' be a 'party' man at all, while he is P.T.S., whatever his personal inclinations might be before or after his term.

To those who endeavour to look at the things of the flesh with the eyes of the Spirit, the spiritual office and functions of P.T.S. are of greater import than any temporal office and functions of the present human world. The P.T.S. has the opportunity, if he only have the heart and the power, to make of the Theosophical Society a Spiritual League of All-Religions, and all that that means, by vitalising anew, 'within each', that Theosophy which is the Common Heart of them all. He should single-mindedly try to induce members of the Theosophical Society by precept and example to infuse Theosophy into all departments and aspects of their own and their neighbour's lives, educational, domestic, economic, political, artistic, religious. Without this subtle, all-pervading, effective support of such a Spiritual League of All Religions, the temporal League of Nations is failing utterly to help Humanity.

In view of all the above considerations, I would suggest that Mr. Arundale may publicly state, more fully and explicitly than he has done in the postscript to his manifesto, that, if elected P.T.S. (1) he will sever, for the term of his office, all connection with any "propagandist" bodies other than the Theosophical Society, unless and until authorised to join and work for any such, at and by a full annual Convention of the Theosophical Society; also (2), that he will secure the official services of Mr. Wood for the Theosophical Society by assigning to him such appropriate office within the organisation or the Theosophical Society as may be possible to assign under the rules; and (3) that, while doing his best to promote the pursuit of the Third Object "on scientific lines in the scientific spirit" he will also do his best to discourage and check what has been variously called unhealthy psychism, or sensationalism, or emotionalism, or mystery-mongering, etc., in the course of the controversies that have disturbed the peaceful progress of the Theosophical Society over and over again. This unhealthy psychism, etc., may perhaps be described in plainer words as "the claiming of superphysical and extraordinary powers without giving proofs thereof, disregarding the obvious principle of plain common sense and sound reason that, where proofs cannot be given on the one side, faith cannot be given on the other."

In connection with (1), I would add that the clear "implication" of Mr. Arundale's own language, on p. 41 of tht article "Memories or Facts" above referred to, is that he himself "fully agrees" that Adyar must 'not' "become a hotch-potch of Liberal Catholicism, Esoteric School, and Comasonry?" I suggest only that Mr. Arundale may say so "explicitly", and in conciliatory and reassuring words'

Item (2) does not mean that Mr. Arundale should cease to be a Christian if elected P.T.S. The P.T.S., or, indeed, any office-bearer of the Theosophical Society, whatever his personal religion may be, ought 'not' to be a 'propagandist' of any particular religion, but only of the Three Objects, and hence, a reconciler of all. H. R. Blavatsky and H. S. Olcott were Buddhists, no doubt, and Annie Besant was a Hindu, but, so far as I am aware, they were not propagandists of these religions, but only refiners, liberalisers, and rationalisers, of them, that is to say, they tried to infuse Theosophy into the current conception and practice of them. We all know that their Real Religion was "The Secret Doctrine", the "ilm-i-sina", the "para-vidya" which runs through all the great-living religions. Is Christ a Christian, Muhammad a Mohamedan, Zoroaster a Zoroastrian, Buddha a Buddhist, Manu a Hindu? Do not all religions belong to each of these Great Souls, and each of them to all religions, and both the same Spiritual Hierarchy and the Universal Religion?

As to item (3) it need only be said that the amount of respect the Theosophical Society can command in, and the influence it can exert over, the thinking portion of the human world, will be in a direct ratio to the amount of the "scientific" (as distinguished from the sensationalist or emotionalist spirit in which it deals with the Third Object; the substantial work it does and on the Second, and the practicable technique it suggests for carrying into the effect the First, under modern conditions, "Occult Science" too is "science"; religions, so far as true, are reconcileable; Universal Brotherhood can and ought to be made socially operative.

I have made the above suggestion because though my esteem for such of Mr. Wood's literary work as I have seen may be greater, I cannot help harbouring greater personal affection for George Arundale because of my long and close association with him in the many years of work for the Central Hindu College, Benares and my very pleasing recollections of his infectious good humour, his bright leadership of the young students, and his ability to rouse their enthusiasm and win their affection. I felt towards him then as to a younger brother, and feel so towards him now, in memory, though I have seen practically nothing of him during the last twenty years. I hope he will discharge the high duties of P.T.S. in such a manner as to advance the great cause of Universal Brotherhood by more healthy and harmonious social organisation, and Peace between the Creeds by illumination of the essential principles common to them all, the investigation in a scientific manner of the deeper layers of Man's Higher Nature—if he will convey to the public at large the assurance I have suggested, and will act accordingly.

Such a public assurance from Mr. Arundale would, it seems to me, enable many persons to vote for him who may now be hesitant and doubtful, induce Mr. Wood to withdraw in his favour, obviate a disputed election and its undesirable consequences in permanently embittered feelings, have a soothing effect upon, and change into friendliness towards the opposite party the attitude of those who may have already cast their votes, promote sweet reasonableness all round, and leave behind peace and good-will in the Theosophical Society and therefore the best conditions for united endeavour by its members to spread peace on earth and goodwill among men in all countries.

In conclusion, I pray the electors and the two candidates to forgive me if anything I have said above tends to hurt their feelings in any way. I have ventured to say it all, only because I am very anxiously wishful that the course of the T. S. may run smoother in the future than it has done in the past, that the two different currents of thoughts and feeling which, by their antagonism, have disturbed that course often before, may become protagonists on the same side, flowing in the same direction that the T. S. may win the respect of the world and exercise a beneficent influence in its affairs.

—Yours, etc.,
BHAGAVAN DAS.
Benares, April 7.

EDUCATE HARIJAN CHILDREN

Hyderabad Conference Appeal For Village Schools

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (S.nc) April 10.

The Hyderabad District Harijan Conference met at Talhor on 7th and 8th inst. under the presidentship of Mukhi Gobindram.

Representatives of Panchayats and Harijans of nearly 40 villages had come.

The Mukhi arrived on Saturday and was taken round in a procession.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mukhi Chellaram and the President had delivered their addresses, the subject committee was formed which discussed and passed the draft resolutions.

HARIJAN EDUDCATION.

An important resolution was passed on the question of education of Harijans. Appeals were made to Panchayats to contribute allowance for at least one teacher to enable Harijans Committees to start Harijan Schools in important villages. A committee was appointed to tour round the villages and confer with panchayats in that connection and open schools wherever possible. Fervent appeals were made to Harijan to give up taking flesh of dead animals.

OPEN TO HARIJANS.

Mahatma Gandhi was thanked for starting a powerful movement against untouchibility. Resolutions for opening wells for Harijans created a great enthusiasm. Harijans of Pir-Jo-Goth complained that the Panchayat well was not being opened for them.

The president appealed to the representatives of the Panchayat to open the Panchayat well and they agreed. They were congratulated for their just decision.

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Because 'Bisurated' Magnesia is so effective in relieving distressing cases of Stomach disorder, many doctors and hospitals regularly prescribe it. Its prompt action in neutralising excess acid has been recognised by the medical profession since its origin—its reputation as the complete remedy is world-wide. 'Bisurated' Magnesia has restored the joy of good digestion to millions. Don't hesitate but be certain to ask clearly for 'Bisurated' Magnesia, because there is nothing else quite so good. Take a dose after your next meal—you'll be amazed at the wonderful effectiveness of this famous remedy.

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If your complexion is marred with sallowness, moth patches, pimples or freckles, it is useless to potter with powders and paints, lotions, creams and things, in an effort to get rid of the trouble. Unless you have some ability as an artist, you will mar your appearance still more.

The new and rational way is to take off the complexion itself, with all its offensive marks. Just get some pure mercolized wax at the chemist's, and use at night the same as cold cream. Remove next morning with water and soap, following with dash of cold water. The mercolized wax absorbs the half-dead scarf skin in flaky particles, so gradually no one guesses you are treating your face—unless it be by the result, which is truly wonderful. There is nothing like it for bestowing a natural healthy and beautiful complexion.

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If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.
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Manager.

LANDLORD CHARGED WITH THEFT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, April 13.

Trimbak Govind Patil, a landlord of Bhandup, was charged, yesterday, before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, with having committed house-breaking and theft at Bhandup on April 10 last. He was arrested by the Ghatkopar police and subsequently let out on bail.

NEW TALKIES, NEW ASSOCIATION AND CINEMA

(Continued from page 4.)

Turkhad, Shanta Apte, Mr. Sureshbabu, Mr. Chandramonan, The song hits by Mr. Keshavrao Bhole, are quite originally and differently set. The picture is synchronised with effective Background Music and sound effects, and is full of trick-scenes and elaborate settings which are Prabhat's outstanding feature.

"PREM-PARIKSHA"

First Amateur Indian Film Concern

The members of the Eastern Art Productions, Ltd., (Karachi) came down to Bombay a few months ago with an intention to produce Hindi Talkie (depicting an interesting social plot) showing how cottage-industry can solve the problem of starvation. Mr. K. S. Dairyani author and playwright who has written the story "Prem-Pariksha" has transferred it to the screen. It will be released from to-day at the Krishna. The leading roles are taken by Prof. D. Manek of Sindh College Mr. H. K. Shivdasani, an expert screen-technician who worked under famous Directors in German and French Studios, Mr. Gope Kamalani supported by the Kumari Vishni Jagasia, Miss Jaddan Bai, the talented artiste of All-India repute and Miss Mehtab of "Bhola Shikari" fame, Mr. Chandi Ramji was in charge of Musical direction. Girls from Vanita Vishram School have also taken part in "Garba" and Vasant "Dances".. There are delightful songs by Miss Jaddanbai and Kumari Vishni Jagasia.

MORE TALKIES STUDIOS OPENED IN BOMBAY

Kolhapore Cinetone (Kolhapore).

This Indian Talkie concern is supported by the Maharaja of Kolhapore. Their initial picture, under the supervision of Mr. Baburao Pendharkar is nearing completion. The plot is named "Akash-Vani" a mythological piece and the leading roles are taken by Miss Leela and Mr. Vinayak, Mr. Phatak and Mr. Baburao Pendharkar. The picture is being directed by Mr. Bal Pendharkar. The Camera and recording are in charge of Mr. V. B. Joshi and Messrs. Walwekar and Modak respectively. The Musical direction is in charge of Prof. Gundopant Walwekar a reputed artiste. Mr. Shankerrao Shinde is in charge of the art section.

SHRI JAGANATH CINETONE:—

This group represents educated men. Their maiden production "Serpent of Jealousy" is a social comedy, featuring the famous singer Mr. Bandopant Sohoni and Miss Ramabai Rao supported by Mrs. Vatsala Joshi, Miss Gulbanoo, Miss Shirin Banu, Miss Savitri and Mr. Mankame. The picture is being shot at Ranjit Studios under the direction of Mr. Anantrao Desai, M.A. of Kolhapur.

NEW ERA PICTURES:—

This new concern is now busy with their initial production "Matsya-Gandha," a story from the Mahabharat under the supervision of Messrs. Rajanikanth Pandya, Dhawkubhai Mehta, Salve and Dada Bopatkar. Music is under the direction of Mr. Madhavlal Master and Mr. Jayawant Laud.

AMBIKA MOVIETONE:—

Mr. V. R. Mehta has been busy with a devotional production "Ambarish" featuring Mrs. Kamalabai Barodekar with Mr. Bhagwandas reputed stage and screen singer and Prof. Bandopant Sohoni the famous Maharashtra Singer supported by a powerful caste as Miss Gulab, Master J. Patel and Master Noren Baboo. The story is written by the well-known play-wright Pandit Betab and direction is with Mr. Gunjal. The Musical section will be in charge of Mr. Kikubhai Yajnik who will have the co-operation of reputed Bengali Artiste with a full Orchestra.

SHRI MAHALAXMI CINETONE:—

Mr. Nanubhai is busy with his third Talkie "Swa-Sadan" with Miss Jaddanbai, Zoobeida and Master Modak in the leading roles.

JAYANT TALKIES:—

Mr. Chimanlal Jani has nearly completed "Jawani-Joovani" and Mr. Jani (Junior) is also busy with "God of War" or "Rana Devata" with Navenchandra and Miss Mehtab in the leading roles.

RANJIT MOVIETONE:—

Mr. Chandoolal Shah is giving finishing touches to "Toofan Mail" with Madhuri Rampiari and E. Billimoria and "Guna-Sundari" with Miss Gohar (Senior). E. Billimoria and Kumar Rama Apte, the Indian Jackie Coogan.

CINE INDUSTRY INDIA:—

They will shortly release Madan's unique Talkie comedy "Rupakumari" with Master Mohan, Miss Rose and Miss Laxmi. Another sensational Social Talkie 'Ma' or mother is having finishing touches. The former will be released at Minerva.

EAST INDIA FILM CO.:—

Their mythological screen picture "Seeta" with Mrs. Durgabai Khote and Prof. Govindrao Tembe.

PRAKASH PICTURES:—

Messrs. Bhat Bros. have finished their wonderful social Talkie "Actress" with Master Bachoo, Harischandra, Lalloobhai and Miss Panna, supported by Miss Alakananda, Mr. Kashinath and Zakria Khan.

"NAURUS" MOVIE ASSOCIATION

A body under the name of "Naurus Movie Association" has been organized by some of the distinguished men in Simla who are keenly interested in the uplift of Indian Kinema Industry.

A general meeting of this Association was held on 6-4-1934 and the following gentlemen were elected as office bearers:—

President, Khan Sahib Badr-ud-Din, Proprietor, Hotel Metropol; General Secretary, Mr. Nawab-ud-Din, B.A. (Alig.); Financial Secretary, Mr. Mohammad Afzal Khan, B.A. (Alig.)

The aims and objects of the Association are:—

(i) To devise ways and means to raise the present low standard of the "Indian Talkie" in its various aspects, e.g. Story, Scenario Make Up, Photography, Sound Recording, etc., etc.

(ii) To develop aesthetic taste amongst the Indian Producers, the Artistes as well as the Picture Goers.

The Association invites all those desirous of participating in its activities to communicate with the General Secretary, Naurus Movie Association, Simla.

Saraswati Cinetone Company

While Pralhad is breaking exhibition records everywhere, Saraswati studio is extremely busy on the productions of Mysterious Prince featuring Master Vithal, the stunt king of the Indian Motion Picture Industry supported by Miss Menaka—a talented girl who will take part in the Hindi version, while in Marathi Miss Kishori will replace hers. Others in the cast are Salvi, Pathak, Javedkar, Vasant Pehelvan, Shakuntala and Miss Piroji. The story script was originally written by Mama Varerkar, but owing to several changes in the characters, the script had to be changed and these changes have been personally made by Mr. R. G. Torney himself with the assistance of Munshi Amirali. Mr. Torney is also personally directing the picture. It is presumed Master Vithal will be seen quite different from the parts he had played in the silent days.

Other important changes and additions in the studio being the enlistment of Mr. Altekar as a production Director. The artistes Gokhale and Wategaonkar are busy designing sets and dresses for Sambhaji as well as a urdu talkie which is being written by Munshi Amirali.

A NEW CINEMA

At Indore

On the 7th April Indore saw the opening of a new Cinema, "Regal Theatre," under the distinguished patronage of His Highness, Maharaja of Indore. The Theatre which has cost Rs. 1,50,000 was tastefully decorated and over 500 guests responded to the invitation issued by the Proprietors. Prominent amongst those present, besides Their Highnesses, were Mr. and Mrs. Fitz, Col. Nicholson, Mr and Mrs Robertson, Mr and Mrs Phillips, Mr and Mrs Duke, Mr and Mrs Crofton, Mr and Mrs Wilcock, Capt. Lindsey, Mrs. Egerton, Sir Hukamchand, Dr and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Kanungo and other high officials of the State. The Building which can accommodate 650 men is equipped with RCA High Fidelity Double Equipment and has special arrangements for lights. The Proprietors, Mannalal Sardarmall Jain, deserve congratulations for this new venture as there was no facility hitherto for English pictures and people had to run to Mhow, a distance of 14 Miles, to see them.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

(Continued from page 4).

unusual cast, aptly termed "the cast of the century." It includes, besides Charlotte Henry as "Alice" Richard Arlen, Rosco Ates Gary Cooper, Leon Errol, Louise Fazenda, W. C. Fields, Skeets Gallagher, Cary Grant, Raymond Hatton, Edward Everett Horton, Roscoe Karns, Baby Le Roy MacMarsh, Polly Moran, Jack Oakie Edna May Oliver, May Robson Charlie Ruggles, Alison Skipworth, Ned Sparks and Ford Sterling.

It is an artistic masterpiece, a riotous comedy; and unusually well directed from start to finish; It is photographed perfectly. In short, Hollywood never has done anything quite like it before.

Story? No need to tell it. You've all read "Alice in Wonderland", and "Through the Looking Glass". You'll find all of your favourite characters and scenes in the picture; The White Knight, the Duchess, the White Queen, the White Rabit, the King and Queen of Hearts, the Cheshire Cat, the Dodo Bird—they're all there, and so are dozens of others and They All Talk.

A little girl named Charlotte Henry plays the title role, and does it perfectly. Paramount, which made this brave departure in film technique, had more than 7000 applicants for the part. Miss Henry was selected and the studio could'nt have done better if 70,000 girls had been tested. How many trick shots are there will ever be a mystery, but they are all perfect in their execution. The Cheshire-Cat fades away to a mere head with consummate ease; the White Queen turns into a sheep; the Baby becomes a pig; and so on.

Dimitir Tiomkin, a noted composer, wrote a beautiful musical score for the picture, including music for all the poefs. And you should hear the duet produced by Edward Everett Horton as the Mad Hatter and Charlie Ruggles as the March Hare.

The cast is too long to give individual credit. In addition to those already mentioned, May Robson as the Queen of Hearts, Edna May Oliver as the Red Queen, Cary Grant as the Mock Turtle and Alison Skipworth as the Duchess should be mentioned although each member of the cast seemed to do exceptional work. The children will enjoy it and the grown-ups love it. Because it is undoubtedly one of Hollywood's greatest pictures, you should'nt miss it.

Extra attractions include "Sing Babie Sing", in which Baby Rose Marie sings delightfully, and a refreshingly delightful comedy in two parts entitled "Soldiers Beware", as also Paramount News makes the complete programme worth your money.

"ESKIMO" VISITS CAPITOL

Second Week Demanded

The grandeur of the earth's white mantle of snow at the North Pole is shown in vistas that will stir film audiences in "Eskimo," great epic of the Arctic filmed by Col. W. S. Van Dyke for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios. The picture is running for the second run at the Capitol Theatre.

Thousands of miles of ice and snow provide a background for the greatest record of a native people ever made on film. Gasps come thick and fast for the audience as they thrill to panoramas that defy description. One scene shows that "Midnight Sun" streaking a track across the ice for fully two hundred miles with the figure of a native in the foreground dwarfed to a tiny speck. Other views show millions of tons of ice shifting and rearing in the Spring "crack up" and endangering the lives of Eskimo hunters and fishermen.

HUSBAND "LENDS" WIFE.

Capt. Peter Freuchen's thrilling story of life and love among the natives in this northernmost point inhabited by mankind has been faithfully and beautifully recorded. Particularly amazing is the moral code of these Eskimos which permits a husband to have more than one wife, and also to "lend" his wives to his friends on occasion. It serves as the root of one of the strongest dramatic situations ever to reach the talking screen. Mala, mighty hunter and leader of his tribe, is the center of a powerful drama in which the wrong done to his Eskimo kife by a white man is vividly revenged. His tenderness of resent for its family in early sequences won a sympathy that held the audience spellbound as epic scenes unfolded.

Great spectacles in the picture included the caribou charge in which more than 4,000 of the horned beasts go on the rampage; walrus hunts in which native beats are overturned and men injured in attempts to escape knife-sharp tusks; native hunting whales in small boats; blizzards and icy hurricanes at temperatures that defied human life; polar bear hunts and native spearfishing.

Individual performances will long be remembered by audiences because of their utter simplicity. The players actually live their roles before the camera and the spectator is never conscious that a story is being "acted".

Mala, the native Eskimo who heads the cast, is superb in physique and gives a performance that will startle the public used to Hollywood's brand of actors.

Two roles of special interest are those of Inspector White portrayed by Col. W. S. Van Dyke, and the captain of the whaling ship played by Capt. Peter Freuchen, author of the book on which the picture was based. Col. Van Dyke put on a uniform and went through his part like a trouper and Capt. Freuchen allowed his hair and heard to grow until his appearance became that of a perfect "menace" for the picture.

NO CAMERA CONSCIOUSNESS.

Native Eskimos add a glamour of authenticity to the cast. There is no artificiality or 'camera' consciousness" among them. People of the Far Noth in cast include such names as Okinyina; Philip Nunooruk, walrus hunter; his son Kickmingyak; little Kuku'k; Erbrulick Rook the tribal Medicine man, Iskousik. Okoya; Dortuk; Kameauk; Disana; and hundred of others shown living their tribal lives.

Van Dyke has accomplished one of the most difficult jobs in direction ever attempted. He has blended the natives into a dramatic story that will be recognized as one of the screens greatest achievements.

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RAILWAY FREIGHTS HANDICAP GROUNDNUT TRADE

R. M. Gandhi Pleads For Removal Of Iniquitous Classification To Stimulate Traffic And Give Relief To Agriculturists

Mr Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, of the Grain Merchants' Association of Bombay, moving a Resolution on the Classification of Groundnut seeds at the annual sessions of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry recently held at Delhi said:—

In dealing with the subject, I should, in the first place, briefly explain the nature of our grievance in regard to the classification of Groundnutseeds for the purpose of Railway Freight.

All articles of oilseeds except groundnutseeds are classified as 'Seeds Common' and charged at 1st class for actual weight at Railway Risk (Vide P. 585 of the General Classification of Goods) and still lower rates are quoted for full Wagon loads by some Railways, whereas Groundnutseeds are classified separately being quoted at 4th class on actual weight R.R., 3rd class on Wagon load R.R. and 2nd class at O.R. (Vide P 378 of General Classification of Goods).

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

One is really at a loss to understand this invidious distinction. I beg to submit that this higher classification for Groundnutseeds is both anomalous and iniquitous wrong and unjust. I am deliberately presenting my case before this House with this rather bold statement because, I think I can prove its veracity very easily. Groundnutseed is an edible article and does not differ in any way from other articles of oilseeds such as Linseed, Rapeseed, Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Kardiseed, etc. I do not for a moment believe that this fact can be disputed by anybody. Inspite of this, it is curious that this commodity is treated in a different manner and classified separately. It may be useful to point out here that on English Railways, Groundnuts for pressing into oils are changeable at the same class at which Grains and Seeds are chargeable. Even from the point of view of the carriers i.e. the Railways, considerations as to the value of this commodity, the space it requires for carriage and the precautions necessary in handling the commodity, Railways cannot make out a reasonable case for treating this article in a different manner from other oilseeds. And yet it is strange to find that the Railways have continued to treat and charge this particular article differently from other Grains and Seeds without any justification whatsoever.

FALL IN PRICES.

It is an irony of fate that of the prices of all the agricultural produce, the price of Groundnutseeds has perhaps registered the most catastrophic fall.

On the top of all this comes the heavy incidence of Railway Freight on Groundnutseeds which works out about 30, and in some cases, even to 40 and 50 per cent of the value of the seeds in the centres of production. It is no wonder, then, if the agriculturist are simply crushed under the weight of this heavy incidence. Apart from the wrong classification, the basic railway freight charges are themselves unbearable.

A COMPARISON.

There is one more interesting point to which I should like to draw the attention of this House. It is that the scale tonnage apportioned for the purpose of Ocean Freights for Groundnutseeds does not differ much from other kinds of Oilseeds. If cultivators of Groundnutseeds and merchants dealing in this article are to be given some relief, the first thing to be done is to obtain this long overdue relief from the Railway Authorities by inducing them to classify Groundnutseeds, if not Groundnut-in-shell, in their proper class of 'Seeds Common' and to charge the same at 1st class R.R. on actual weight and at lower schedule rates in case of wagon load. If this just relief asked for is not granted forthwith, the traffic in this class of oilseeds is likely to be curtailed to the disadvantage of the Railways as well as the agriculturists and the Seeds Traders.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DELHI

Asaf Ali Suggests Economic Survey Sub-Committee

"FOREMOST DUTY" OF CITY FATHERS

NEW DELHI, April 12.

"I take it that this oath does not in any way restrict the freedom of my conscience or ne loyalty I owe to my country," said Mr. Asaf Ali, Leader of the People's Party, while taking the oath of allegiance when the freshly elected and nominated members of the Delhi Municipal Committee met for the first time this morning.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

After the House had elected Mr. Hari Chand and Mr. Hafiz Abdul Aziz as senior and junior vice-presidents respectively and had nominated members to the various sub-committees Mr. Asaf Ali wanted information from the Secretary regarding the position of the Municipal Committee in respect of he election of president and wished to know whether the local government had excepted the Delhi Municipal Committee from the operation of Section 20 of the Municipal Act which imperatively required every committee to elect its president from time to time.

OFFICIAL PRESIDENT.

The Secretary replied that there was a resolution of the Committee that the official president should continue and until that was rescinded, the matter was where it was. He added that the local government in accordance with the wishes of the Committee appointed an official president.

DUTY OF MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Asaf Ali said that in the absence of any provincial legislature for Delhi it was the foremost duty of the Municipality to look after the welfare of the citizens. They should appoint an Economic Survey Sub-Committee for the development of industries in consultation with traders and artisans and for the solution of the unemployment problem.

CONDITION OF ROADS.

The Deputy Commissioner who presided pointed out to the House that previous notice should be given for such questions. Reference was also made to the bad condition of roads and the engineer replied that the reconstruction of all roads would take three years and this work had been already taken in hand.—A. P.

LEVY OF TOLLS SUSPENDED

Special Meeting Of Kurla Municipality To Consider Govt. Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 13.

Having not received an official communique from the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District, the executive of the Kurla Municipality were taken by surprise, when the news appearing in a Bombay evening newspaper, regarding the suspension of levy of tolls at bars Nos. 1 and 6 within municipal limits till toll tax rules were amended to the satisfaction of the Government and granting exemption to all through traffic, was conveyed to the Chief Officer.

The Municipality has, it is understood, under orders from the president, suspended the levy of tolls at those two bars, pending the decision of the General Board.

The President has convened a special meeting for consideration of this question on April 17.

The Chief Officer has not received an official communique from the collector till the time of writing, except that he saw the news appearing in the Gazette a copy of which was received today.

WASTE COTTON MILLS ABLAZE

VIRAGRAM, April 13.

Fire is reported to have broken out in the premises of the Waste Cotton Mills causing very heavy damages.—United Press.

SERIOUS RIOT IN MADURA.

MADURA, April 12.

One person was killed and thirteen persons were injured in rioting at Maravapatty village, following a dispute between two parties over the supply of water to certain zamin fields.—A. P.

HURLED STONE AT MAGISTRATE

Accused In Charas Conspiracy Case Gets Deterrent Sentence

JUBBULPORE, April 13.

"Considering the fact that Mr. Ahmad, allowed the accused bail on a non-bailable offence of theft and he abused the leniency by hurling a sharp pointed stone weighing nearly a pound from a distance of three feet at Mr. Ahmad which fortunately struck him on the chest, due to the timely intervention of Khalimulla, a pathan accused in the Inter-Provincial Charas Conspiracy Case, who on seeing this struck the arm of the accused and deflected his aim.

"These are the circumstances which deserve a deterrent sentence to serve an eye-opener to culprits of his mentality and it is also necessary to protect the lives of the magistracy from persons like the accused."

With these remarks, Mr. N. N. Joglekar, First Class Magistrate, Jubbulpore, sentenced Laxmi Prasad to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The accused it may be recalled, was challaned under section 332 I.P.C. (assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duty). The cirumstances leading to the assault were, that the accused was tried in the Court of Mr. M. Ahmad, First Class Magistrate, under section 379 I.P.C. (theft), and when judgment was passed on March 12, sentencing him to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment, he threw a dangerous missile at Mr. Ahmad, who escaped very narrowly.—United Press.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT

Sum Of Rs. 310 Involved

JUBBULPUR, April 12.

Shyamlal Agarwal, Municipal Public Prosecutor of Jubbulpur, who was lately arrested and prosecuted for embezzlement of Municipal funds, and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate, but acquitted on appeal by the District and Sessions Judge of Jubbulpur, was again arrested by the City police, on three more cases of alleged embezzlement and challaned in the Court of Mr. M. Ahmad, First Class Magistrate, Jubbulpur, under section 408 Indian Penal Code (Criminal Breach of Trust).

The Police, since presenting the challan, have now put up 162 more cases of alleged embezzlement amounting in all to about Rs. 310, against him.—United Press.

SWARAJISTS NEED NOT BE SO OPTIMISTIC

Modification Of White Paper Utter Impossibility, Says "Servant Of India"

POONA April 12.

Writing editorially in to-day's issue the "Servant of India" says:—

"Mahatma Gandhi's action in giving permission to Dr. Ansari and other Congressmen to follow a course of action which the Congress under its present leadership reprobates was most puzzling and intriguing to people who had no conception of what was passing through his mind at the time. But his later statnement strengthens out the situation and explains in fully. For at the moment he showed willingness to let Congressmen enter the Councils he had made up his mind to urge the Congress organisation to suspend for all Congressmen excepting himself its ruling official policy of civil disobedience.

"INCONGRUOUS AND INEFFECTIVE."

"No Congressman will now be at liberty to perform what he was so far taught to regard as his one religious duty. The whole of the moral code of the Congress is now to be under suspension; and therefore Congressmen may now as well be allowed to do things which they were hitherto asked to avoid as evil and sinful in themselves. In fact, the entry of the leading Congressmen into the legislatures without renunciation of civil disobedience would have been not only logically incongruous but politically ineffective.

"As we said last week, the continuance of civil disobedience even in name though not in fact, would have given Government a good excuse to continue measures of repression, and between a regular enforcement of the repressive policy and sporadic actions of defiance of the law, the country would be seething with discontent and unrest and the public at large would refuse to take any interest in the working of the constitution, whether it be the present one or the one that is in the process of information.

BACK TO NORMAL.

"If the Swarajists are to have any chance at all it was necessary that the country should be brought back to normal conditions by the discontinuance of the illegal activities of the Congress and not only Swarajists but all constitutional politicians will therefore be grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for the momentous step he has taken. Even so, it would be too much to hope that, in the existing conditions the Swarajists will be able to achieve any brilliant success, not at the polls (which may be possible) but in the Council Particularly, a modification of the White Paper in the direction is an utter impossibility and the Swarajists will do well not to build too high hopes on it. Indeed, one doubts whether the formal withdrawal of civil disobedience will not help to relieve Government of the sort of vague fear which the movement although it has ceased to be an active force for some time serves to inspire in them." United Press.

CHURCHILL TO VISIT INDIA

Anti-Federationists Mobilise

KARACHI, April 12.

It is learnt that statements from some Indian States who are opposed to the Federation Scheme have been collected, and more Conservatives, including Mr. Churchill himself will be visiting India.—United Press.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ltd.

The Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, announce the following REDUCED RATES of charges with effect from the 1st March, 1934:—

1. The charge for Internal Extensions will be reduced as follows:---

(a) Those connected to a Private Automatic Branch Exchange at present paying Rs. **100** will be reduced to Rs. **80** per extension per annum.

(b) Those connected to a Private Branch Exchange at present paying Rs. **70** will be reduced to Rs. **50** per extension per annum subject to the number of extensions or private lines on the subscriber's switchboard not exceeding the maximum number relative to the number of exchange lines as per schedule below.

2 The charge for exchange lines on private branch switchboards will be as follows subject to the number of extensions or private lines not exceeding the maximum number relative to the number of exchange lines as per Schedule below:—

No. of Exchange Lines.	Maximum No. of Extensions or Private Lines on Board,	Charge for Exchange Lines per annum. Rs.	No. of Exchange Lines.	Maximum No. of Extensions or Private Lines on Board,	Charge for Exchange Lines per annum. Rs.
1	3	300	7	33	250
2	7	290	8	40	250
3	11	280	9	47	250
4	16	270	10	55	250
5	21	260	11	63	250
6	27	250	12 or more at	---	250 each

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3 POINTS
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For the benefit of the numerous users of the world famous Little's Oriental Balm an exceptionally useful Free Gift is now being given with every pot of Balm purchased.

This free gift consists of a delicately perfumed cake of Toilet Soap. Little's Oriental Soap is made in India under the most modern conditions and on scientific principles from specially selected materials and is of very high quality.

It contains the soothing and emollient properties that are so essential for a toilet and skin soap in India and elsewhere. The constant use of Little's Oriental Soap will undoubtedly assist in securing and maintaining a clean and healthy complexion.

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The packing of the Balm has also been changed. A much larger and still more attractive carton has been introduced in place of the familiar little red carton. The new carton now contains both the Free Gift and a pot of this excellent Balm.

❖SAME PRICE It is important to note that the price of Little's Oriental Balm will in no way be affected by the introduction of this FREE GIFT.

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The Art of Drawing in Lead Pencil: By J. Salway..	10	8
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OIL GODOWN GUTTED

Devastating Fire Causes Damage Of One Lakh

AHMEDABAD, April 13.

Message received from Bhavnagar in Kathiawar says that as the result of a devastating fire which broke out there, an oil storage godown was gutted completely and damage has been caused to the extent of about rupees one lakh.

The fire is stated to have raged furiously throughout the day and greater part of the night.

It could not be ascertained whether the property burnt was covered by insurance.—United Press.

MILL OPERATIVES RESUME WORK

AHMEDABAD, April 12

The Operatives of the Weaving Department of the Vikram Mill who went on strike this morning resumed work this afternoon on the understanding reached with the mill authorities regarding wage and other dispute —A. P.

DRIVE AGAINST MENINGITIS

Effective Safeguards Are Being Devised In Bhavnagar

RAJKOT, April 13.

Effective safeguards are being devised at Bhavnagar against the epidemics of small-pox and meningitis. Not only have steps been taken to improve the sanitary condition of narrow streets and lanes in the crowded quarters in the city, but provision has been made for vaccinating children every week for three days in the Sir Takhtasinhji Hospital.

Dr. Hemantkumar Vaidya, Chief Medical Officer in the Bhavnagar State, has called on the inhabitants of Bhavnagar to guard against the onset of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis and to help the state medical authorities in combating its attacks by bringing all cases showing symptoms of meningea fever to his notice at the State General Hospital.—United Press.

CHOWKIDAR FACES ARMED DACOITS

Makes Brave Stand Against Them Single-Handed

KARACHI, April 13

News of an encounter between a party of 12 dacoits and a chowkidar who single-handed, seriously injured two dacoits and himself fell down wounded by a gunshot fired by the dacoits has been received here.

It appears that armed dacoits raided the village Jacobabad on the Sind Frontier and terrorised the villagers. While they were looting a shop the chowkidar took them by surprise and severely injured two dacoits with a hatchet.

Before the police arrived on the scene the dacoits made good their escape.—A. P.

"HOOKA" SPARK CAUSES FIRE

Harijan Boys Rescue Two Horses From Blazing Stable

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Fire broke out to-day in a stable at the City Gate in the Harijan locality. It appears that a groom in the stable was smoking 'Hooka' when a spark fell on the stacks of hay, stocked there. Soon the whole stable was ablaze and the fire which spread to the surrounding houses was brought under control after two hours.

Two horses that were inside the stable were rescued by pupils of the Harijan school, one of them being slightly injured.

A woman was burnt seriously while she was cooking.—A. P.

IN BOMBAY'S FOOTSTEPS?

Delhi Workers Are Agitating For Strike

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

The news of the contemplated general strike by the textile workers at Bombay and Ahmedabad is having its repercussions in Delhi mill areas as well.

A party of labourers, most of whom are believed to be unemployed persons and have joined the "Mazdoor Sahba" are agitating in the direction of bringing about a strike in sympathy with the Bombay textile workers, in Delhi.

They are holding a meeting today to consider this question.—A. P.

WHY HE TRIED TO END LIFE

Youth Says He Was "Ashamed To Show His Face"

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 13.

Waman Eknath, a 16-year-old Hindu boy, was charged by the Ghatkopar police yesterday, before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, with having attempted to commut suicide by slashing his throat with a knife on March 26 last.

Waman was discharged the previous day from the K.E.M. Hospital, where he was detained for about a fortnight.

An operative in the Hatersiay Mill, wick manufacturers, at Ghatkopar Waman is said to have admitted that he tried to end his life as he was ashamed to show his face having been reprimanded by the mother of a boy neighbour on the suspicion that he was about to commit an offence.

"ACTED WITH UNJUSTIFIABLE HASTE"

Sir Raman Criticizes Work Of Prof. Saha's Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, April 10

"Let them not suggest that the scientific world in India approve of their methods. I can well understand the anxiety of Prof. Meghnath Saha and his friends to nominate themselves as members of the Academy. If the Committee continued to work in the manner in which they had begun and try to force unwarranted decisions, gravest consequences are likely to follow," observed Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, in a statement to the Press, when his attention was drown to the statement issued by Prof. Meghnath Saha, repudiating the charge of astounding constitutional hurry in the work of the Committee appointed by the Science Congress to draft the rules for an Indian Academy of Sciences.

UNJUSTIFIABLE HASTE

It will be recalled that at the congress of Scientists, which met during Eastern in Bangalore, at which representatives of 5 scientific associations in Southern India, had gathered a resolution was passed criticising the proceedure adopted by the sub-committee at Calcutta

Dr. Sir C. V. Raman said that the Bangalore meeting was not representative of merely the South Indian Science Association but of the whole body of scientists in South India. Prof. Saha had evidently not read the full text of the Resolution passed in Bangalore. Sir Raman pointed out that from Prof. Shha's statement itself, it was plain that the committee appointed by the Science Congress of which Prof. Saha was evidently the moving spirit had acted unconstitutionally and with unjustifiable haste. The Indian Science Congress was held at the beginning of the year. It was clear that it was quite impossible to convene a meeting of the representatives of all shades of opinion in the country within a month after the Congress session, giving everyone concerned adequate notice of such a meeting. He himself (Sir Raman) had not received an invitation to serve on the committee. The actual proceedings of the Committee showed that none of those who attended the committee meetings, except Dr. Saha, on February 11 and 12, came from outside Calcutta.

"HAD THEIR OWN WAY"

Proceeding, Sir Raman said that that part of the Committee's proceedings which particularly roused indignation, was the fact that the Committee, which was professedly charged with the duty of drawing up a constitution for the proposed Academy for approval by the Indian Science Congress, prejudged all the debatable issues involved. The plints that had to be considered were the different classes of members, the manner of electi[illegible] etc. The Committee set about to nominate foundation-members. The set about to nominate several of their own number and decided in their own way to arrange for the election of other foundation-members. Several of the gentlemen thus self-nominated to the Acadey would never have stood the remotest chance of being elected in a proper manner to any Science Academy of any standing. The point that deserved consideration was that all scientists in India should have the fullest opportunity of considering the fundamental questions involed in the formation of the Academy, such as the mode of organisation, the location and the functions, had to be decided first before electing the foundation-members.

A London message says.—William Henry Blake, Steward, Bliner "Gloucestershire" from Burma, disappeared after the vessel had left Gibraltar, and it is feared he is lost overboard.—Reuter

USE FIREARMS AGAINST DACOITS

Larkhana Magistrate Issues Sweeping Order On All Licence Holders

KARACHI, April 12.

A call to licencees of fire-arms to confront dacoits when any opportunity arises and a warning that their failure to do so would be visited with the cancellation of licences was contained in a press communique issued by the District Magistrate of Larkana.

The Magistrate says that there have been frequent dacoities in the Larkana district and the Government have been trying their best to check them but it is impossible to make police arrangements in every village and district.

THE ONLY WAY.

The only way therefore that this kind of crime could be effectively checked is that publish should co-operate with the Government in this regard. The strength of the police is being increased but village panchayats should make their own arrangements for the purpose of patrolling the village and fight dacoits who generally come in the evening and decamp before police could arrive.

It has been observed that zamindars and persons holding licences under the Arms Act do not use the firearms against dacoits although they have got the inherent power to do so since law allows them the right of self-defence.

The Magistrate adds that he will have no hesitation to grant more licences under the Arms Act wherever he finds that such a grant would conduce to the proper maintenance of law and order. The Magistrate hopes that under the present conditions all zamindars and village panchayats will help the authorities and give all kinds of information required from them in this direction and thus maintain law and order.

It will be remembered that there has been a number of dacoities in recent months in Larkana District.—A.P.

KARACHI BUS ACCIDENT.

KARACHI, April 13.

A serious bus accident involving lives of 50 excursionists was narrowly averted by the smartness of the bus driver this morning when two buses, carrying excursionists raced to the Clifton Seaside resort. It appears that one bus wanted to overtake the other the driver whereof applied brake in time and swerved to the left, thus allowing the former to go ahead but in doing so the latter bus overturned violently throwing out all inmates, numbering 21 two of whom were injured and removed to hospital.—A. P.

PROCURING OF PLAGUE BACILLI

Doctors' Evidence In Pakur Raj "Conspiracy" Case

CALCUTTA, April 12.

At the resumed hearing of the sensational Pakur Raj Murder Conspiracy Case to-day before the Alipur Magistrate, 3 Doctors, B.F.B. Naidu, Officer-in-Charge and Dr. Nagarajan, Assistant respectively, of the Haffkine Institute of Bombay, and, Doctor Mehta of the Arthur Road Hospital, Bombay were examined.

They all spoke about the alleged activities and movements of the accused Benoyendra and Doctor T. N. Bhattacharya in connection with the procuring of plague bacilli, which, according to the prosecution story was responsible for the death of Amarendra Pande, co-sharer of the Pakur Raj Estate.—United Press.

"No Fit Case For Grant Of Bail"

CALCUTTA, April 12.

"This is a case in which we will not be justified in granting bail to the petitioner," with this observersation Justices Jack and Bartley in the Calcutta High Court rejected the bail application moved today by the Public Prosecutor as "the Brain of the Conspiracy" in the sensational Pakur Raj Murder Conspiracy Case which arose out of the death of Amarendra Pande, a co-sharer in in the Raj Estate due to alleged injection of virulent plague bacilli.—United Press.

The inquest over the body of Chan Chore Khine, representative of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in the Burma Legislative Council who was found dead in his bedroom with a bullet wound on the temple on April 6 will be held before the Eastern Sub-divisional Magistrate, Rangoon on April 17.

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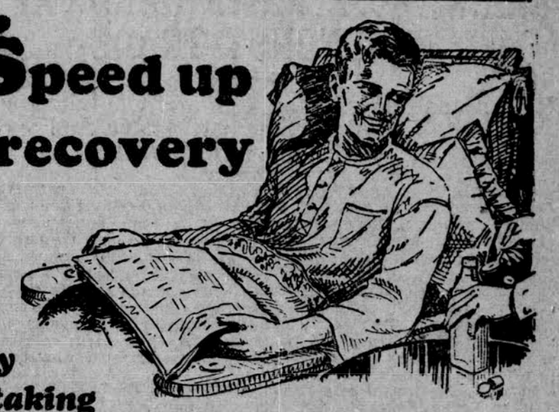

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				VIZAGAPATAM

FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNAL AWARD

Pt. Malaviya's Move At Coalition Of Parties

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The lobby correspondent of the "United Press" gathers that the attempts reported to have been made by Pandit Malaviya to secure the amalgamation of the Nationalist and Democratic Parties in the Legislative Assembly are nothing but reactions to the revival of the Swaraj Party and the attitude of Congressmen generally, including Mahatma Gandhi to Delhi decisions.

It is reported that Pandit Malaviya and the Hindu Mahasabha are not in complete agreement with the Congress revivalists, especially regarding the issue on which Assembly elections, if held at all, will be contested. Their intention, if the report is true, was to form a coalition group under Pandit Malaviya's direction and fight the elections only on the "Communal Award" issue, apart from other Swarajists activities, bu, the whole thing broke on the rock of leadership of the contemplated joint party and its nomenclature.—United Press.

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Beaten To Death And Thrown In Flames

Prosecution Relates Story Of Alleged Brutal Murders And Arson In Case Against 40 Villagers

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) April 13.

How a long standing fued between two parties of villagers in Minavoloo, Warangal District which culminated in the murder of five persons was recounted before the Munsiff Magistrate, Madira (Warangal District) recently when an erstwhile police patel of a village and thirty-nine other villagers were placed on trial on charges of murder and arson.

The prosecution said that the deceased persons composed one party of the village and during the past three years frequent clashes occurred between them and their opponents.

Matters came to a head when according to the police the accused unable any longer to brook the opposition of the deceased persons in matters affecting the village improvements, decided to take the law into their own hands. Information regarding this reached the deceased who informed the police. But before they could intervene the accused attacked the deceased and having the advantage of numbers on their side overpowered the latter (deceased) who ran for shelter in a house and bolted the doors.

House Set On Fire

The infuriated mob, however, besieged the house and failing to make them come out with gibes and challenges, set fire to the house. Thus the threatened men it is stated, eventually rushed out of the house but they had no sooner done this than the accused pounced upon them with lathis and beat them to death.

Not content with this they consigned their dead bodies to the flames of the blazing house. Thereafter, it is alleged, they attacked a woman who was a sister of one of the deceased men, and severely belaboured her; but she managed to escape with her life.

Information of these happenings reached Madira Police Station nine miles away. The police and the magistrate hurried to the scene and prompt investigations led to the arrest of the accused.—A.P.

MORE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HARIJANS THIS YEAR

22 Out Of 100, Reserved For Industrial And Professional Courses Of Study

The following are excerpts from the Harijan Sevak Sangh General Secretary's quarterly report (January to March). Published from Delhi:—

The most prominent event some time before the period under review was the commencement of Gandhiji's Harijan Tour on 7th Nov. 1933. The tour began in C.P., where it lasted for nearly a month and was the first of a series of popular tours to follow in the South of India. After finishing C.P., the tour was continued in Delhi, Andhra, Madras City, Mysore, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore, Tamil Nad, Coorg, Karnatak and Hyderabad. This tour was actually finished on the 9th of March 1934. The total collections upto the 31st March, including minor collections in Bihar are Rs. 4,12,496/9/2.

MORE SCHOLARSHIPS.

In view of the collections made and the 25 per cent quota thereof kept as a reserve at the Centre, it has been decided that the number of David Educational Scholarships be increased to 100 this year. A note on these educational scholarships during 1933-34 has been sent for publication in the 'Harijan' Madras. Last year 46 scholarships were awarded of the total monthly value of Rs. 560/. Twelve of these were tenable for 1 year only and these 12 will lapse by June 1934, leaving 34 scholarship after that date. The President has decided with the concurrance of the Educational Committee to increase the present number of 34 to 100. The average monthly cost will be about Rs. 1,600/. It has also been decided to reserve 22 scholarships for industrial and professional courses of study.

The monthly donation of Raghumal Charity Trust has been reduced from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 375/ only this year. But the same allotment is being made to the Provincial Boards and the balance met by the Head Office. Thus the same number of scholarships of the same monthly value will continue to be awarded.

WELLS FOR HARIJANS.

The Central Board had budgetted for a sum of Rs. 5,000/ out of J. K. Fund of Rs. 25,000/ to be spent during the current year on sinking of wells. But it has been found that much larger sums are required for meeting even the most urgent needs of various dry tracts. A circular was issued by this office on the 20th of March on this subject requiring Provincial Boards to prepare schemes for well construction in their order of urgency. Advances will be made as soon as work commences. It is expected that this will be one of the most important activities of the Sangha during the second half of this year.

IN SABARMATI ASHRAM.

At the annual meeting held at Delhi it was decided that the Sabarmati Ashram and all its properties should be more fully utilised. At present a tailoring class for 12 boys a chappal making class for 6 boys and girls' primary Boarding house for 10 girls, are accommodated in the Ashram buildings and the first two are financed by the Sangha. A proposal to start a Boarding house for about 50 Harijan boys, studying in Arts College, and Technical institutions is now under consideration.

20 P. C. RULE ENFORCED.

The rule about 20 per cent expenditure on propaganda and 20 per cent on administration is being rigidly enforced and the grant of a few districts in Punjab, Bihar Maharashtra and Karnatak has been consequently curtailed. It may be noted that the expenditure on propaganda has been more than halved in various provinces.

The name of the society has been changed to "Harijan Sevak Sangh" in pursuance to the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Central Board. Legal advice has been taken about registering the Sangha as a charitable association under Act XXI of 1860 and it is hoped that the Sangha will be so registered at an early date.

WAIL OF BIHAR VILLAGES

Dr. Soft's Splendid Efforts To Make Govt. Hearken To It

BOMBAY, April 12.

The General Secretary of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna, has issued the following Press statement:

"The Bihar Central Relief Committee are indebted to Dr. Madhoram soft, General Adviser, Joint Medical Relief Committee, Muzaffarpur, for bringing into prominent notice the problems of Bharthua Chaur, where a serious situation prevails. The misery of the people reached its highest pitch when the earthquake seriously disturbed water level, destroying the major portion of the crop. Dr. Madhoram soft deserves congratulation for having constantly pressed the urgency of the problem, and thanks to his persistent efforts, Government have at last accepted his proposal of draining out the injurious water which proved a source of great misery to the local population. His persistent endeavour in this direction will result in saving many thousands of lives and in reclaiming fertile areas of land, comprising several thousand bighas which are at present lying submerged in a lake."

PARCEL MURDER CASE VERDICT.

MADRAS, April 12.

"I entirely agree with the majority verdict. In my opinion, the evidence, although circumstantial, is overwhelming and there are no mitigating circumstances. In these words Sir Owen Beasley, Chief Justice, presiding at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, sentenced Ramanuja Iyengar to be hanged by the neck till he is dead. The accused was tried on a charge of murdering one Sitammal in what is known as the Kanguhi parcel murder case. The jury took nearly an hour to come to a decision, and returned a verdict of guilty by six to three. When the judge pronounced the sentence it was 8 p.m. The accused who was visibly moved, on hearing the sentence was led away from the Court.—A. P.

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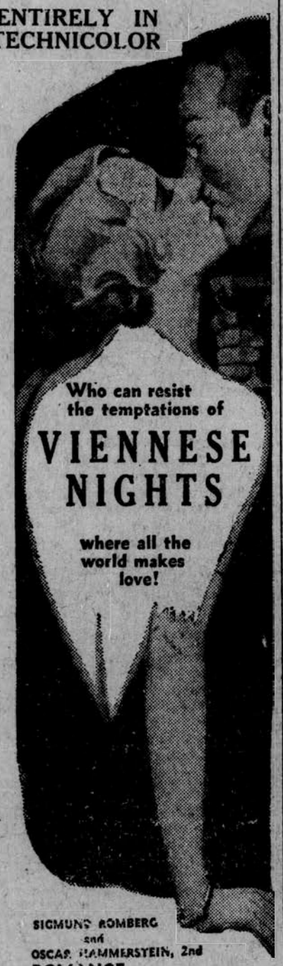

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BOOK EARLY

Social Trainina Centre For Women

The annual meeting of the Social Training Centre for Women was held at the University Settlement, Byculla, on Thursday Dr. Jhirad was in the chair and R. K. Innes Esq., was the speaker for the afternoon. Miss Kaaa, the director of the Training Centre, presented the annual report and emphasized the need for more students to take up the course. Several trading workers are now holding responsible posts in various parts of the country One of this year's students is now in charge of Naigaum Social Service Centre, Bombay, and another is working in Ahmedabad as temporary Investigator to the Labour Office, Bombay. Requests for workers of this nature have been received, from important centres, but up to the present they had not always been able to supply the need.

Mr. R. K. Innes, Chairman of the David Sassoon Reformatory, gave a very interesting and instructive address on the after-care of child delinquents and the need of more probationary officers. He remarked on the ambitious scheme of the Social Training Centre which includes a course in child psychology, hygiene, civics and elementary economics.

Dr. Jhirad in her closing speech associated herself with the aims and objects of the Training Centre and stated that she considers that in social service lay the salvation of the country. She also asked the leisured women to fit themselves for voluntary service by taking this course.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks by the Rev. J. Kellock, Chairman of the Committee.

5th week

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6 Fatigue.
7 Poor Health.
8 Women's Disorders
9 Skin Diseases.
10 Head Aches.
11 Piles.
12 Lost Vigour.
13 Pests.
14 Neuralgia.
15 Bad Teeth.
16 Indigestion.
17 Feeling Old.
18 Improvidence.
19 Malaria.
20 Ladies' Complaints.
21 Debility.
22 Malnutrition.
23 Foul Mouth.
24 Ring Worm.
25 Skin Abrasions.
26 Anaemia.

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2 Arogyavati.
3 Hemo-Draksomalt.
4 Phyllosan.
5 Atomidine.
6 Anti-Byte.
7 Aurfesil Pills.
8 Enervin.
9 Sundari Sathi.
10 Nohaesa Ointment.
11 Lemon Squash.
12 Zindak.
13 Godrej Soap.
14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
15 Badshahi Tonic.
16 Zenith Drakshasav.
17 Poysha.
18 Waman Gopal's Sarsaparilla
19 Bustophex.
20 Insurance.
21 Indo Balm.
22 Milkotine.
23 Caphiaspirin.
24 Shatwari Cordial.
25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
26 Sapat Lotion.

In presenting this Novel Competition to our readers our primary aim has been a two fold one. To provide a simple competition whereby substantial prizes may be gained and at the same time familiarise our readers with a list of some of the best remedies for the more common complaints which are prevalent in this country. It will be entirely to our readers' advantage to carefully preserve this page as it is sure to prove of estimable value for the purpose of ready reference whenever necessity arises.

We have further arranged with the firms whose products appear on this page, to give every assistance and information to competitors and our advice is that competitors will avail themselves to the full of this service and thereby make certain of winning a prize as well as providing themselves with reliable information regarding these common complaints and the best remedies for the same.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

You will notice that a list of Complaints appear above. Read through these carefully. Then examine each one of the REMEDIES and select the one you consider the best for the particular complaint, then enter the same in the coupon provided for the purpose. For example the well-known Skin Preparation CHEVALIER Beauty Creme is certainly the best for the Complexion, and on reading through the lists of complaints you will come across a complaint No 1 BAD SKIN, so obviously this is the correct solution So you enter the corresponding No 14 of Remedies in the Coupon against No. 1 of Complaint.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER.
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 18th April 1934 Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) The full list of clues are given. ONE Remedy for ONE complaint Competitors on no account must enter more than ONE Remedy against each complaint. Any Competitor doing so will be disqualified.

ENTRY COUPON.

Complaint	Remedy.	Complaint.	Remedy.
1	14	14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13		26	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

A FAIRER, WHITER SKIN—OVERNIGHT!

makes ugly black skin fairer, whiter, lovelier.
MONEY BACK Guarantee
CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREME
The Miracle Bleach
Sole Agents:—
BEAUX PRODUCTS (India) AGENCIES
44 Opp. G.P.O., BOMBAY.

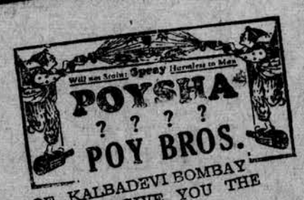
JUST TRY
BUSTOPHEX
Complete course for 15 days
You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.
particulars from
MAYBELL BEAUTY CLINIC
88, Katari Mansions, opp G P O Fort, Bombay.

BADSHAHI TONIC
The Most Powerful Tonic of the 20th Century.
Full information
C. G. PANDIT CO
KIRTY BLDG.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

REMEDY IS INSURANCE
THE HEALER IS
The one and only
NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

ZENITH DRAKSHASAVA
Be Careful About This One
ZENITH CHEMICAL WORKS,
BOMBAY, 2.

INDO BALM
Those who have a pot of this Preparation must surely have the answer.
KARNIK BROS
Girgaum Bombay



OF KALBADEVI BOMBAY WILL GIVE YOU THE ANSWER

ALEMBIC MILKOTINE
An Ideal Tonic Milk Food
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR
? ? ?
Why not apply for the correct answer to:—
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
Baroda & Bombay

Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S SARSAPARILLA
IS TOO WIDELY KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENT
Proprietor:
DR. GOWTAMRAO KESHEO & SON,
Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

The Special Aspirin FOR THE TROPICS
CAFIASPIRIN
Safe and Effective

SHATAVARI CORDIAL
(For Ladies Only)
Further particulars from
DR. KULKARNI'S LABORATORY
Parel Road—Bombay.

Alembic
BORO-THYMULIN.
TOOTHPASTE
Strengthens Gums, Cleanses Crevice Whitens Teeth and Disinfects the Mouth.
Manufactured by
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd
Baroda and Bombay

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT
SAPAT LOTION
A WONDER REMEDY FOR A VERY COMMON AND DISTRESSING COMPLAINT, YOU MAY GET THE CORRECT CLUE FROM
SAPAT & CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 13.

Jalamohan, Jackson, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 13.

Gamaria, Bell, Calcutta.

Toyama Maru, Nakamura, Kobe.

Bombay, April 14.

Strathnaver, Ohlson, London.

Pundit, Tottie, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 13.

Steamer Burdwan for London.
" Durenda for London.
" C|o Cairo for Liverpool.
" Ranpura for London.
" Kaisho Maru for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Strathnaver:—The P&O S N Coy's English mail steamer Strathnaver will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalamohan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalamohan arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

S S Gamaria:—The BISN Co's steamer Gamaria sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Toyama Maru:—The NYK steamer Toyama Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 13.

S S Victoria; Agents L Triestino, from Genoa:—38 cases wine, 257 c|s nails, 170 c|s silk yarn, 59 c|s auto-parts, 14 c|s motor cars, 318 c|s motor covers, 28 c|s cotton embroidery, 78 c|s electric fans, 26 c|s olive oil, 225 c|s cotton and art silk tissues, 59 c.s cheese, 47 c|s umbrella goods, 40 c|s files, 22 c.s rayon and cotton mixed tissues, 1180 c|s rayon yarn, 85 c|s vermouth, 47 c|s macaroni, 26 c|s electric lamps, 123 drums dyes, 20 drums chemicals.

From Naples:—36 cases macaroni, 1040 drums chemicals, 39 cases art silk yarn.

From Aden:—19 bags gum olibonum, 19 bundles old zinc.

S S Subedar; Agents T Morrison and Co., from Pekalougen:—1632 bags sugar, 29 drums spirits of wine.

From Samarang:—2004 bags sugar.

From Batavia:—50 bags wax.

S S Vasna; Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—7 cases specie, 2793 bags dates, 15 bags hartuman, 99 bags animal skins.

From Mohmerah:—74 bags zira.

From Karachi:—11 cases specie, 100 bales cotton, 84 bags wheat, 125 bags dates, 161 bags bran, 10 bags rice, 12 bags fish manure, 18 bundles gunnies.

S S Risaldar; Agents Grahams Tdg Co, Ltd., from Calcutta:—6971 tons Bengal steam coal.

S S President Monroe; Agents F F Campbell and Co., from Los Angeles:—250 bales cotton.

From Sanfrancisco:—18 drums lub. oil, 17 cases drums, 500 c|s canned fruits.

From Kobe:—1270 cases apples, 357 c|s Peruvian cotton, 40 c|s cotton piecegoods, 750 c|s silk piecegoods, 19 c|s silk yarn.

From Shanghai:—58 cases silk piecegoods, 24 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—80 cases sugar, 50 c|s raw silk, 50 bags sugar candy, 284 pieces lumber.

From Manila:—50 bales hemp, 60 coils rope, 200 tins lard.

From Penang:—300 slabs tin.

S S Kata Agony; Agents T Morrison and Co., from Genoa:—69 bales paper, 30 cases chemicals, 33 cases hemp twine, 188 c|s rayon yarn, 35 c|s German silver, 24 c|s glass paper, 80 c|s cotton goods with art silk embroidery.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 13.

S S Strathnaver, for London:—106 cases bristles, B P and Hayley, Ltd.

For Malta:—8 bales cotton twist K Jehangir and Co.

S S Mundra, for London:—406 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss and Co.

S S Durenda, for London:—2930 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.

For Hull:—7000 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co; 7624 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Dunkirk:—290 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Burdwan, for London:—11 bales animal skins, A A Hirjee & Co; 4 bls animal skins, S Ahmed Noor; 5 bls animal skins, A Maria Soosaq; 4 bls animal skins, Kootbudin and Co; 17 bls animal skins M Esmail; 6 bls animal skins, H R Rehmanbhai; 58 bags turmeric B Nazir and Co; 8 cases bristles, B Lowrie and Co; 5 bls woollen carpets, 3 cases cotton prints and 94 cases bristles, Cox and Kings, Ltd; 21 c|s bristles, M M and Co.

From Leith:—100 bales hemp raw, D Anandji.

From Havre:—675 bags myrabolum, C Jivanlal and Co; 387 bags mustard seed, Amin and Sons; 2400 bags linseed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—1000 bags myrabollum,: H Bhagvandas and Co; 14000 bags grdnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co: 200 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 10 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 51 bls wool raw, Bombay Co, 100 bls wool raw, B Harbham; 51 bls. wool raw, M Motilal.

For Marseilles:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Maur, for Melbourne:—124 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co; 12 bales animal skins, D Abraham and Sons; 123 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Sydney:—62 bags myrabolum, H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Philadelphia:—37 bales animal skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For New York:—61 bales animal skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For Boston:—76 bales animal skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For Adelaide:—248 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Kaisho Maru, for Kobe:—200 tons iron scrap, G Gabriel, 200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Alipore, for Kobe:—100 bls. cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 148 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 526 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Toyama Maru, for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. Ltd.

New York Selling At Higher Levels

London, April 11.

"Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. report:—The London Silver market continued quietly steady until April 10th. when buying by the Indian Bazaars caused a rise. China sold and there have been some offerings on Continental account, but reports from Washington that a discussion of legislative measures was imminent deterred sellers besides attracting some speculative enquiry. Operators from New York have given support though they were more disposed to sell at the higher level".—Reuter.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land customs revenue excluding salt revenue amounted Rs. 3,80,53,000 during March as against Rs. 4,62,85,000 and Rs. 4,51,63,000 for the same month in 1933 and 1932 respectively.

Total revenue for twelve months ending March 1934 amounted to Rs. 48,36,48,000 against Rs. 53,36,70,000 and Rs. 47,69,52,000 during 1933 and 1932 respectively.

The Cortes has ratified Spain's signature to the London Silver Agreement at the Economic Conference in 1933.

B. H. League Prize Winners

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, sends the following results of prize scheme No. 96: (the names of the schools are given in bracket):—

1 M. B. Badihalmath (Lamington H. S. Hubli) 1st prize Rs. 60; 2 C. P. Bharucha (Esplanade H. S. Bombay) 2nd prize Rs. 30; 3 Miss Lila N. Lokur (Govt. Girls H. S. Ahmedabad) 3rd prize Rs. 20; 4 Roopchand G. Punjabi (Nava Vidya H. S. Hyderabad) 4th prize Rs. 15; 5 G. Khataumal (Municipal H. S. Hohri) 5th prize Rs. 10; 6 Vishwanatha B. (B. J. High School, Thana) 6th prize Rs. 5; 7 Vishwanatham N. (Dr. Antonia Da Silva H. S. Dadar) 7th prize Rs. 5; 8 M. G. Wagh (Karwar H. School, Karwar) 8th prize Rs. 5; 9 Khoregaonker A. R. (Satara High School, Satara) 9th prize Rs. 5; 10 Damodar P. Chintamand (H. D. H. School Sholapur) 10th prize Rs. 5.

Lahore.—A sentence of transportation for life, passed on a police constable on the charge of murder of an Indian Christian of Sirsa, was commuted to seven years rigorous imprisonment on appeal by a Division Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Sir Shadi Lal the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Monroe.—A. P.

DISAPPROVAL OF DOLLAR DEVALUATION

W. E. C. Before June

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE")

Bombay, April 13.

Dies Silver Bill in the present form, is believed to be premature by the Administration and though the Secretary of Treasury is reported to be willing to increase Government purchases, he considers untimely silver nationalisation without further colloboration with China and Britain.

DOLLAR DEVALUATION

Leading Bankers are reported to disapprove a further 10 per cent dollar devaluation as they view it will disturb the present comparative stability in international currencies since present inflation has been achieved without additional currency, coupled with increase in gold reserves, and fear retaliation by Britain and Japan apart from depressing Bond values, thereby convulsing reconstruction finance Corporation finances whose large holdings are in Bonds.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCIES

President Roosevelt is reported to share these views Also, it is reported that President Roosevelt holds the opinion that by maintaining an equilibrium in international currencies, further support can be given to Disarmament Conference. Wheat and Sugar restrictions, and the present friendly relations in Europe including Russia and the Far East can be cemented for trade expansion.

W E. C.

Before the next war debt payment falls due in June administrative officials consider another World Economic Conference will be inevitable to adjust tariffs, once the present Bill in the Houses passes through, empowering the President to readjust tariffs by 50 per cent for reciprocal trade, by which the President hopes to arrive war debt settlement. Also, the Administration seems confident of securing a majority in both the Houses in the forthcoming Elections partly due to Press Code disallowing unnecessary recrimination in party politics.

AHMEDABAD MILLS PAY HIGH PRICES FOR COTTON

Bombay, April 12

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their Week Cotton report state:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American futures markets have been as under:—

	May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
New York 4-4-34	12.05	12.18	12.32	12.47
New York 11-4-34	11.94	12.05	12.18	12.34
	—.11	—.13	—.14	—.13
	May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
Liverpool 4-4-34	6.09	6.06	6.04	6.04
Liverpool 11-4-34	6.13	6.12	6.08	6.06
	+.04	+.06	+.04	+.02

We have had another week of very small fluctuations the market having shown no definite trend. For many weeks now the American market has hung around the twelve cent level In spite of the many efforts of the American Administration to raise prices further, few people are prepared to remain long over this price. On the other hand the fear of further drastic legislation prevents short selling. Hence the very narrow markets we have been experiencing. Traders now await a fresh lead and it would appear they are unlikely to get one until more is known about the next crop. Sowing must now be in full swing in most parts of the cotton belt, but we are still in the dark as to the extent of the acreage. Many people assure us this will be in the vicinity of twenty-five millions, but the sceptics are in favour of a figure nearer thirty-five millions. This is a large difference but upon it largely depends the future course of cotton prices. Later on weather conditions will as usual play their part, but so far these appear to be normal.

MODERATE EXPORT DEMAND

The Bombay market has also moved within very narrow limits, and prices are about unchanged since a week ago. There has been a moderate demand from Japan, but with Germany and Italy at present out of our market the demand from Europe has been poor. The expected demand from China has not yet developed. In spite of the delay in the takings by Japan Indian export figures make quite good reading as compared with last season, as Europe and China have taken much more, nearly making up the shortage to Japan.

So far there have been no tenders against the April-May Broach contract and the difference in price between this and the July/August contract has narrowed to Rs. 2 per candy. So long as the present basis for actual Broach continues renders are unlikely. There was a prospect we might have tenders to Dhollera cotton, but at present Ahmedabad Mills are paying an unusually high price for this cotton. We continue to prefer purchases to sales on the Broach contracts.

Local Mills report a moderate demand for cloth but with the basis of all actual staple cotton so high, it is difficult to secure adequate prices for their manufactured goods. We understand deliveries to consuming centres are satisfactory. It is believed that a steadier market would bring about better business. With the peak of the crop movement now over and the prospect of declining cotton stocks, we think the chances are in favour of a higher local market.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 120 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 202—Liverpool May 6.09 Rs. 63 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 203—Liverpool July 6.07 Rs. 61 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 202—New York May 11.91 Rs. 54 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 203—New York July 12.03 Rs. 55 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2

TRADE & FINANCE

GOOD DEMAND FOR CALL MONEY AT 3 PER CENT

Easier Tone In Securities

NOTABLE RISE IN CEMENT SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Bombay, April 13

In the money market there was a good demand forcall funds at about 3 per cent. But towards the end call money was available at about 2 1/2 per cent. Treasury maturities during the week were Rs. 2 crores, while renewals including intermediates amounted to Rs. 216.25 lacs. Government have increased the yield on treasury bills from Rs. 2-5-7 per cent to Rs. 2-7-4 per cent. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decline of Rs. 352.15 lacs. Government have borrowed Rs. 4 1/2 crores from the Bank for Ways and Means. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 per cent: two months 2 1/2 and three to six months 2 1/2 per cent.

An important feature in the abstract of the Paper Currency account of 31st March is the appearance of sterling assets to the extent of Rs. 8 25 crores. It may be noted that there were no such assets in the account since November 1930. Government have replaced rupee securities by sterling assets; cancelling the former to the extent of Rs. 7.90 crores. It is generally felt that Government would have done well to have expanded currency instead of cancelling Rupee ad hocs securities.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on April 6, 1934 shows a small increase of Rs. 11.27 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 12,18,22,000 as compared with Rs. 21.46 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.35, a decrease of 0.10 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 158.51 lacs and by Rs. 67.18 lacs, while Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 21.50 lacs. Government deposits receded by Rs. 23.81 lacs to Rs. 7.89 crores, while other deposits advanced by Rs. 152.79 lacs to Rs. 75.65 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market an easier tone was manifest during the early part of the week mainly due to weaker advices from London and to an increase in the yield on treasury bills. Since yesterday, however, the market reacted and closed very steady. The volume of business transacted during the week was fair-sized. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper after declining from Rs. 89-6 to Rs. 88 6 improved to Rs. 89-4 and closed at Rs. 89-2. 3 1/2 per cent Loan due 1947-50 was steady and finished at Rs. 97-13. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan after easing from Rs 103 to Rs. 102-10 closed at Rs. 102-11. 4 per cent 1943 loan is quoted at Rs. 103-2 and 1934-37 at Rs 100-8. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan improved to Rs 108-6 and 1934 bonds to Rs 100-8. 5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 showed almost no change at Rs. 107-5. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 107-12 while 1945-55 loan declined from Rs 115-1 to Rs. 114-12. 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938-40 lost about 3 annas to Rs. 107-13. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan closed at Rs. 105 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 104-13.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued firm with sellers of T.T. up to end May at 1/6 1/16 and buyers at no better than 1/6 3/32. Business in connection with the export of gold was on a restricted scale this week and merchandise export bills were also small. The allotment was again 1 3/4 per cent for the one million sterling offered by Government for tender on Wednesday last. The following are the forward quotations:—June 1/6-1/32 and July 1/6.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving from dol. 5.15-13/16 to dol. 5.17 3/4 eased off to dol 5.16 1/4 and closed at dol. 5.16 1/2. The Paris London cross rate moved between 77.90 and 78.50, closing at 78.28. The Belga and the Italian lira in London finished at 22.08 and 60.31 respectively.

GOLD.

A steady tone prevailed in the gold market this week with moderate amount of business transacted. The local market followed closed the fluctuations in the dollar sterling cross rate. The quotation for ready after opening at Rs. 33-7 declined to as low as Rs. 33-3-9 mid-week, but reacted to Rs. 33-6 and closed at Rs. 33-5-0 per tola. Arrivals from upcountry are estimated at about 15 to 20,000 tolas a day and stocks on hand approximate 4 lacs tolas. The daily offtake is estimated at about 3,000 tolas. The quotation for gold in London opened at 135s. 1d. and after declining to 134s 4d. improved and closed at 134/10. The price of sovereigns remained almost steady with little or no change, the closing rates being 21-1-6 for ready and Rs. 21-2-0 for April 27, delivery. Last week's shipment of gold amounted to Rs. 28.98 lacs per s.s. "Tuscanie" Rs. 94.44 lacs per s.s. "Pres. Munroe" and Rs. 94.73 lacs per s.s. "Rajputana". The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 33-7-0 and Rs. 33-3-9 for ready, Rs. 33-7-0 and Rs. 33-4-3 for 30th April settlement and Rs. 33-7-9 and Rs. 33-5-0 for 29th May settlement. The total imports during the week Rs. 56,698 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The tone of the silver market was steady to firm manly influenced by advices from London and New York. The volume of business however was restricted. The price of ready after easing from Rs. 55-5 to Rs. 55-2 at the opening improved to Rs. 55-9 and closed at Rs. 55-7. There was indeed no response from Shanghai, where the dollar remained almost stationary at 1/4-3/16. The daily offtake continued at about 50 bars and stocks on hand are still high at about 10,000 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 20 1/4d. and 19-15/16d for ready and 20 3/8d. and 20d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-9 and Rs. 55-2 for ready, Rs. 55-11 and Rs. 55-4 for 4th May settlement and Rs. 55-14 and Rs. 55-6 for 2nd June settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 85,200 in coin.

SHARES.

On the Stock Exchange a firm tone was manifest in the miscellaneous section with a notable rise in the cement group and Bombay Burmahs. But Cotton mill securities distinctly easier, a feature being a decline in the price of Bombay Dyeings on unloading by bull operators. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 722/8xd-717/8xd-705-715; Centurys Rs. 221/4-218/12-225-; Central India Rs. 241/14-238/12-146/4; Kohinoor Rs. 127/8-125-126/4; New Great Rs. 118/12-110-115; Simplex Rs. 73/12-70; and Swadeshi Rs. 171/4-167/8-173/12.

In the miscellaneous group, Tata Iron and Steel ordys, after declining from Rs. 57-4 to Rs. 56-8 improved and closed at Rs. 57-8. Defds touched Rs. 200 but improved and finished at Rs. 205. Tata 2nd Pref. were quoted at Rs. 124/12. Tata Hydros were slightly easier at Rs. 140. Tata Power shares declined from Rs. 1027/8 to Rs. 1011-4 but reacted and closed at Rs. 1027/8. Andhra Valleys similarly easing from Rs. 1396/4 to Rs. 1368/12 improved to Rs. 1381/4 at the end. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 196/4. Bombay Trams were unchanged at about Rs. 141/14 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 275. Bundi Cements improved from Rs. 28-10 to Rs. 29-8, Indian Cements from Rs. 385/10 to Rs. 402/8 and Katni Ordys from Rs. 323/2 to Rs. 325. Katni Defds. recorded a rise of about Rs. 35 to Rs. 1262/8. Shahabad cements rose from Rs. 323/12 to Rs. 350. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij is quoted at Rs. 802/8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 735.

Imperial Bank shares advanced during the week from Rs. 1285 to Rs. 1305 and Contributories from Rs. 321/4 to Rs. 326/4. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 105/4 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24-2.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 12.

SAKELS.—	
May	15.71—.05
July	15.90—.02
November	15.90+.09
January	15.94+.09
ASHMOUNI.—	
April	11.99+.03
October	12.07+.02
December	12.13+.03

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 12.

Broach A-May Op. 199 1/4; Highest 203; Lowest 199 1/4; Closing 202 3/4.

Broach J-Aug. Op. 201 1/4; Highest 204; Lowest 201 1/4; Closing 203 3/4.

Oomra May Op 175 1/4; Highest 178; Lowest 175 1/4; Closing 178.

Oomra July Op 175 1/4; Highest 177 3/4; Lowest 175 1/4; Closing 177 1/2.

Bengal May Op. 131; Highest 133; Lowest 131; Closing 132 3/4.

Bengal July Op 133 1/2; Highest 134 1/2; Lowest 133 1/2; Closing 134.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 15

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, April 12.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£ 192,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 15,900,000
Other Deposits	£ 140,900,000
Government Securities	£ 84,000,000
Other Securities	£ 15,400,000
Notes and coins	£ 75,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£377,100,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	47.86 p.c.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 13

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Names of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railyway Ordy. Stock	£ 78.10.0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 0.12 9
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	£ 0.12.3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 98. 0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.14.0
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	£ 23. 5.0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	£ 2.15.6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1. 6.9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0. 7.3
East India Distilleries & S.F. Ord.	£ 1. 6.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6.10.0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 57.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn	£139. 0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1.19 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0. 3.0
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	£102. 0.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£ 1.15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	£ 92. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£111. 0.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£115. 0.0

Late Hours... but in the morning!

That feeling of 'malaise' which follows a night's excesses can now be replaced by a feeling of vivacity and fitness!

A tablet or two of palatable 'Cas-Phen-Mint'—the creation of a French Chemist—at one time made exclusively to the order of notable men and women of France—taken on retiring, brings you in the morning, a breakfast-appetite peculiar only to Cas-Phen-Mint—the most scientifically balanced laxative.

What is more, a cartoned bottle of 40 mints to last about a month costs only 12 annas!

CAS-PHEN-MINT
The Ideal Laxative

From all reputed Chemists and Stores or please write to PARAGON PRODUCTS, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Distributors for Bombay City and Suburbs:—
MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

COOLNESS
At the touch of a switch!

The hot weather need hold no terrors if you possess an Electric Fan. Trouble free and economical in current consumption, they are a necessity in every home. Come and see them at BEST SHOWROOMS. Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

Leaflet free on request.

MAKERS OF
DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES
AND EYEGLASSES

BALIWALLA & HOMI
OPTICIANS

HORNBY R^D DHOBI TALAO — BOMBAY — KALBADEVI R^D PAREL

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,22,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

ED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE.

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACT
ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Some favourites
CREAM CRACKERS
FANCY ARROWROOT
DIGESTIVE
NICE

LILY BISCUIT CO.,
CALCUTTA
DEPOT, Mangaldas Market
BOMBAY 2.

Favourable Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

BANKHEAD BILL NOW PASSED

Scale-Down Trade Buying

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF AMERICAN COTTON PLANTING

Bombay, April 13.

On Thursday the New York Cotton futures market advanced during the early part on trade buying, but reached later on unfavourable spot markets and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market.

The market opened at a rise of 5 points with may delivery 11.99. There was some trade buying which improved prices by one point to 12,000 which was the highest level for the day for may option.

GENERAL SELLING.

Later on there was steady long liquidation influenced by unfavourable demand for Spot Cotton favourable weather over the entire Cotton Belt helped rapid progress of planting of the American Cotton Crop. It was reported that there was some difficulty regarding the Bankhead Bill. Professional operators were holding aloof pending the outcome of the Bankhead. Bill and the market closed quiet at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 5 points down at 12.10 c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and prices closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 5 points to 12.10c.

COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Garside estimates consumption of all kinds of Cottons by mills in America in March at 535,000 Bales indicating daily average of 24,300 Bales. At present the production continues above sales and unfilled orders on hand are running—out. The demand for cloth continues disappointing.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Thursday at a decline of 2 points with May delivery 6.11. There was scattered hedge-selling and local selling which met with trade calling and scale-down speculative support. The market was alright due to Bombay buying, otherwise it was featureless. The market closed quiet but steady at a net decline of 3 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by one point to 6.40d. per lb

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian coton futures ring was firm with a fairly good enquiry. There was some short covering in May delivery which raised prices 4 points to 4.84 while July and October closed unchanged at 4.83 and 4.88 respectively.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was irregular with a scattered business. There was some liquidation in near months of Sakels which resulted in a decline of 5 points while distant deliveries closed 2 points higher. Spot Sakels were 3 points lower at 8.71. Uppers futures closed unchanged but spot Uppers cotton prices declined one point at 6.86d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. May Highest (10-13 a.m.) ..... 12.00+.06
N.Y. May Lowest (12-12 p.m.) ..... 11.91—.03
Liverpool May Highest (10-1 a.m.) ..... 6.11—.01
Liverpool May Lowest (3-45 p.m.) ..... 6.08—.04

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in March at 535,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during the month just indicated was 24,300 bales.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York.—Planting making good progress; no new feature.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Opened higher owing to favourable Liverpool cables and to overnight news construed as favourable Trade buying continues. Think well of the market. Cotton goods market yarn market—no business of any importance.

New York.—Market quiet and steady awaiting legislative developments.

New York.—Scale-down trade demand. Firm undertone notwithstanding it is reported Bankhead Conference difficulties. Planting progressing favourably. Weather continues favourable over entire belt.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 12.

May 1934	11.91—03
July 1934	12.03—02
October 1934	12.15—03
December 1934	12.25—04
January 1935	12.32—02
March 1935	12.43—02
Middling Spot	12.10—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 12.

May 1934	11.96—05
July 1934	12.01—06
October 1934	12.13—07
Middling Spot	12.10—06

NEW YORK.
New York, April 12

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	12.08
October 1934	12.20
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.96
July 1934	12.07
October 1934	12.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 12.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	7,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 12

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.49
July 1934	8.51
October 1934	8.39
November 1934	8.40
December 1934	8.39
January 1935	8.39
F. G. F Spot	8.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 12.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
April 1934		6.10—03
May 1934	6.11	6.10—03
June 1934		6.09—03
July 1934	6.10	6.08—04
August 1934 ..		6.07—04
September 1934 ..		6.06—04
October 1934 ..		6.04—04
November 1934 ..		6.03—04
December 1934 ..		6.02—04
January 1935 ..		6.02—04
February 1935 ..		6.02—04
March 1935		6.02—05
April 1935.. ..		6.02—05
Middling Spot ..		6.40—01

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 12.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.76
Fine (Good Staple)	4.91
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.06
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.77
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.82
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.07
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.43
Fine	3.53
Superfine	3.63
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.53
Fine	3.63
Superfine	3.73

SEEDS.
London, April 12

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-8-9.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-5-0.

LINSEED.
London, April 12.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton April/May sellers £11-8-9.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £11-12-6

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 12

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £18/0

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/9

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 12

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. 5-3/4 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, April 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10 1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 12.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9
Amer. Power & Light Pfd 6 dol	24
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	70
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	23
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	47
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	53
Consolidated Gas	38
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. & Tel.	120
Western Union Telg.	56 1/4
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	36 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	30
Erie R. R.	23
Pennsylvania R. R.	36
Union Pacific R. R.	133
Great North Pfd	39
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	44
Distillers Seagram	20
American Tobacco B.	73
Dupont	98
St. Oil of N. J	47
Am. Water Works 6 p.c.	75
Bethelehem Steel	43
United States Steel	52
American Smelting	44
Noranda Mines	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Minting	17 1/8
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	42
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	24
General Motors	38 3/8
Packard Motors	5
General Electric	23
Goodyear Tyre	37
Mid. Con. Retroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	16 3/4
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	29 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	480
National Distillers	31
Celanese Corporation of Am.	38
Remington Rand	13
General Foods	35
Can. P. Rly.	17 1/2
United Light & Power	4

Market steady despite uncertainty owing to lack political news.

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 12

Silver.—Market quietly steady.

Spot	20-3/16
Forward	20-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 12

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 86-14-10

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 12

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.08
Amsterdam	7.63
Brussels	22.08
Madrid	36.79
Milan	60.31
Berne	15.95
Paris	78.28
Prague	124.12
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate ..	5.16 11/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 12

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	137-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India ..	48 3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-3/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111

LONDON METALS.
London April 12

	£
Copper Braziers ..	45
Yellow Metal	37-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge..	16 :
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B.	232

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels April/May sellers 17/9

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. April/May sellers 17/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels April/May sellers 22/3

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York April 12.

Fair Rio Coffe (No. 7 quality) Spot, 10-1/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 13.

The local cotton market is not advancing but it is correcting its oversold state. In normal times the difference between Broach and American cotton used to be Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 while to-day it is about Rs. 62. This is partly due to accumulation of stocks of cotton owing to boycott of our cotton by Japan and partly due to crude method of trading and oversold position.

OPTION BUSINESS.

Absence of any tender against Broach A-M. delivery arrested attention of professional operators and some of them believed it was safe to buy cotton. Some operators bought on a large scale call options and sellers of these rights were forced to bid up the market. There was utter absence of offerings and shorts were forced to cover their unprotected interest. There was a great scarcity of offerings and despite easier New York advices prices in the local market ruled firm.

STRONG TENDENCY.

The local forward market was expected to open to-day at Rs 203 for Broach J-A. delivery in sympathy with a decline of 3 points in New York cotton but the market opened firm at Rs. 204/4 and advanced to Rs. 205/8 on active buying

BEARISH ADVICES.

At this level bearish American advices influenced increased selling and long liqidation. Some Japanese houses were sellers and prices declined to Rs 204/4.

BANKHEAD BILL.

A cable received from American State that the Bankhead Bill was passed and will be ratified next Monday. The control is only for one year and 50 per cent tax will be imposed on sales and not on Ginnings.

Liverpool opened at a decline of one point and later was 4 points down. The local market remained firm and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 204/4
Broach J-A 205/4
Oomra May 180
Oomra July 179/8
Bengal May 133/12
Bengal July 135/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 13

	Extra spr-fine.	sup. fine.	F.G	good
M.G.—				
Bengal U P ...	143	139	136	131
Punjab ...	143	139	136	131
Rajputana ...	143	139	136	131
Oomra No. 3	187	184	182	179 ...
C.P. No.	200	197	195	192 ...
C. P. No. 2	193	190	188	185 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	215	213	211	209
Punja. Ame. ...	221	219	217	215
Surat ...	277	275	273	...
Rajpipla ...	277	275	273	...
Navsari ...	279	277	275	...

READY COTTON SALES

April 13

100 Oshman Suleman Miyagaon 9 on
150 G G Kesha and Co Palej 10 1/2 on
240 H Bharmal Bhayandar 164
100 K Devchand Kapadwanj 36 on
139 Narshi Nagshi Nimbhora 5 1/2 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Patoki 18 on
76 Narshi Nagshi Amraoti 1 off
110 Narshi Nagshi Amraoti 175 1/4
300 Dawn Mill Hissar 8 on
89 Damji Kaliyanji Khandwa 174
43 Motiram Vaghji Raichur 178 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay April 13

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	145/48	...
Bengal Fine	141/43	...
Bengal F G	138/40	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	141/43	...
Sindh-Punjab F G	138/40	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	195/200	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	195/200	...
Pundhurna Fine	187/90	...
Yeotmal Fine	185/87	...
Arvi Fine	185/87	...
Ellichpur Fine	186/88	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	178/80	...
Khamgaon Fine	178/80	...
Mulkapur Fine	172/75	...
Khandesh Fine	168/70	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	174/76	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	184/86	...
Broach Fine	214/16	...
Punjab/American	222	...
Punjab/American mix	212	...
Cambodia	...	259
Miraj/Sangli	...	174/79
Compta Good	...	184
Jinja	337	...
Busoga	340	...
Kampala	343	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, April 13

Receipts into Bombay Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	785	229,423
Central India	1,524	170,517
Barsi and Nagar	102	149,302
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	39,379
Berar	5,399	347,794
Central Provinces	1,941	84,227
Total Oomras	9,751	1,026,642
Dholera	1,094	38,438
N W Provinces	100	7,778
Rajputana	580	35,300
Sind-Punjab	1,315	139,516
Broach	6,323	232,750
Coompta and Dharwar	205	12,382
Westerns-Northerns	384	7,118
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	300	8,165
Persian	...	1,301
American	320	24,376
Egyptian and African	4,144	94,257
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	24,466	1,622,047

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 5th Apl

In full pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	858	267,512
Japan and China	8,513	409,921
Coast Ports	...	10,067
Up-country by Rail	...	76,151
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	40,405
Total	9,371	804,059

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 13.

B C RATE.
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 to 15 May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May-June July.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Aug.-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/32 June-July.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 259 3/4
Banks selling T T 257 3/4
Banks buying T T 256 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 586
Banks buying D D 596
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 57
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.16 1/2 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 13th inst.
London/Paris 78.25 12th inst.
London/Belgium 22.06 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.95 12th inst.
London/Italy 60.25 12th inst.
London/Berlin 13.07 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 12th inst.
London/New York 5.16 3/8 12th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.63 12th inst.
Java/London 7.57 1/2 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-14-10 1/2 11th inst. £6-14-10 12th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 1/4 11th inst. 20 3/16 12th inst
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 11th inst. 20 1/4 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46 1/2 11th inst. 46 1/2 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 11th inst. 1 p.c. 12th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 11th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easier.

EGYPTIAN UPPERS

Liverpool, April 12.

May	6.70
July	6.72
October	6.73
November	6.75
December	6.78
January	6.78
March	6.80
Spot	6.86+.01

COTTON PRICES TO RISE

One Cent In 21 Days

Bombay, April 13.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern in their report issued to-day state as under:—

The last information from our Wall St. source was on 5th March indicating lower prices The latest news from them is that they consider present prices reasonably safe with an extreme risk of about 20 points and they strongly recommend purchases as between now and the next three weeks they look for a rise of about 1 cent. They give the following reasons. Most of the speculative longs have liquidated and the outstanding trade May longs are ear-marked by shippers for account of Japan and Russia and the dockets will be readily accepted since contract deliveries are relatively cheaper than the available spot basis in the South despite the recent slight reduction in the basis for over 7/8 inch staples.

BANKHEAD BILL.

Farmers have recently sold at about 30 per cent of loan and option cotton and the better styles are held on the full advance made by Bankers with concessions in interest rates and private Banks allowing farmers loans without hedges. In dry-goods Worth St. report moderate demand but lately some big dealers have placed large orders in Fall River and Amoskog in anticipation of revival in buying from the South American Republics. At present crop conditions in the Southern Belt are excellent and far advanced but Central and Eastern Belt are yet unsatisfactory and farmers seem negligent in advancing preparations and are more inclined to accept Govt. contracts for land retirement. Large fertiliser sales have been made but liable reports indicate a greater portion of these have been used by farmers for feed crops. Important Co-operative Societies and one of the leading big spot houses expect acreage around 26 1/2 to 27 million acres. Reliable information from their Southern representative in the Houses is that the Bankhead Bill with 2 years duration and 75 per cent tax is acceptable to the Administration and will be passed before 20th inst.

Sterling Dollar Cross Rate 5.16 1/2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 13.

The local silver market opened very steady to-day at Rs. 61/8 under scattered buying but later on prices declined on general selling. Prices opened at Rs. 61/8 for May and declined to Rs 61/5. Shanghai T.T. on London closed unchanged to-day at 1.4 3/16. The gold market was also quiet on scattered long liquidation. There was absence of any buying and the tone was quiet.

Ready silver	.....	55 6 0
May delivery	.....	61 5 0
June delivery	.....	55 9 0
Ready gold	.....	33 5 0
May delivery	.....	33 5 0
June delivery	.....	33 5 9

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rise In Power Shares

CEMENTS ACTIVE WITH GOOD DEMAND

Bombay, April 13.

The local Share Bazar again ruled firm with further impressive Bull support.

Tata Power shares recorded a sharp rise on active buying and there was scarcity of sellers. Bombay-Burma shares were also firm with a sustained inquiry. Cement shares were again in great demand. It is said that these shares are largely held by investors and in the absence of any speculative long interest indications are in favour of further improvement. Tata Steel shares also fared well and ordinary shares improved to Rs. 58|8 while Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 208|12. Mill shares also ruled very steady in sympathy with firmness in other shares with a moderate inquiry. Government Securities were quiet but steady at Rs. 89|2.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay April 13.

	Rs.	as
100 Ahm. Advance	275	
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	717	8
250 Bradbury	55	
100 Century	225	10
100 Central India	247	8
100 Colaba	71	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Elphinstone	0	12
100 Finlay	75	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	131	4
1000 Hindustan	1625	0
100 Indore	116	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	49	12
100 Kohinoor	127	8
250 Laxmi	712	8
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	515	0
250 Model	44	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	116	4
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
100 Phonix	268	12
25 Sassoon Silk	36	0
1000 Sholapur	3000	
50 Simplex	72	8
100 Swadeshi	178	12
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9/12	
500 Vishnu	1406	4
1,000 Western	758	12

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	88	8
25-50 Central	24	2
500 Imperial	1305	0
125/500 Imp. Conty	326	4
50-100 India	105	8
5 Union	4/9/6	

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	19	10
70 Gwalior	97	0
250 Indian	405	0
40 Katni Def.	1290	0
10 Katni Ord.	336	14
75 Okha	172	8
10 Punjab	18	9
100 Shahabad	345	14
70 United	94	

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	10	3
15/5 New India	9	2
200 Oriental	3805	
10-100 Vulcan	7/0	

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Ele	140	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1386	14
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	142	3
100 Bombay Suburban	133	12
10 Broach	10	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, April 13.

Bom. Dyeing 717
Century 228, 26, 225/10
Central India 250, 247/8
Colaba 70, 71
Kohinoor 127
New Great 116, 17, 116
Simplex 71, 72
Swadeshi 176, 77, 80, 178
Bundi 29/10, 29/8, 29/10
I. Cement 403, 1, 7, 405
T. Steel Dfd. 208, 2, 9, 7, 208
T. Steel Ord. 57/14, 58/2, 57/14, 58/10, 58/8
B. Steam 275, 276
B. Burma 461, 60/10, 66, 63, 461/14.
Andhra 1383, 86, 85, 1386
Tram Ord. 141/14, 142/8
Tata Power 1032, 33, 40, 55, 60, 1053.

100 Karachi	202	8
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	141	4
1000 Tata Power	1053	12

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prentej	802/8	
100 C Province	83	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	85	0
100 Gujarat	61/8	
100 Mandra Bhon.	79	8
100 Pachora Jamner	78	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4	
500 Tapti Valley	735/10	

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	16	10
30 Tata Steel Def.	208	12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	58	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	192	8
50 Belapur Sugar	190	0
100 Bombay Steam	276	4
125 Bombay Burma	461	14
50 Bombay Burma Contry	161	4
8sh Hr B. Petrol	2	9 3
50 Bombay Telephone	87	12
100 Ind. Bleaching	121	4
100 Indian Radio Def.	552/8	
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476	14
1000 Por Canning	577/8	
15 Scindia	9	10
30 Tata Construction	68	8
25 Tata Oil	17	14

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1226	4
6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	270	0
7 per cent Bom. Trama. T. F	79	0
5 per cent Central India T. F)	472	8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123	12
7 per cent Katni 2nd	137/8	
7-1/2 per cent Punjab Cement	14	
7 1/2 per cent Tata Hydro	123	12
7 1/2 pc Tata Power	1253	12
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	166/14	
7 1/2 pc Tata Steel 2nd	125	12
5-1/2 per cent Tata Mill	17/4	
7 per cent Vishnu	650	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 13.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	89	2 0
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	89	1 6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	102	11 0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	102	11 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114	11 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	114	12 0

TAX FREES

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	103	1 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114	8 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	4 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1934 B D L	105	0 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97	12 0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100	8 0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	103	2 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100	8 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	108	5 0
3 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107	6 0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	102	13 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	15 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	104	12 0

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	97	8 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	97	0 0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	117	12 0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	119	0 0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	119	0 0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108	0 0

3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 89 and declined to Rs. 88/14/6. Later on prices rallied to Rs. 89/2 Tone steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 11th April	31,279
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,597,581
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,642,056
Decrease.	55,475

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 13.

T.T. on London —	
Previous closing	1.4 3/16
To-day's opening	1.4 3/16
To-day's closing	1.4 3/16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 12

May 52d plus 1/8d
July 54 1/2 plus 1/4d
October 56 5/8 plus 1/4d
December 57 7/8 plus 3/8d

LINSEED AND WHEAT
Bombay, April 13

Linseed May	6 8 3
Linseed Septembes	6 11 9
Wheat May	3 15 9
Wheat September	3 15 9

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, April 12

May 85 1/8—1 3/8c
July 85 1/8—1 3/8c
September 86 1/4—1 1/4c

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, April 13

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/9; Highest Rs. 25/10; Lowest Rs. 25/4; Closing Rs. 25/7

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/7/6; Lowest Rs. 26/2; Closing Rs. 26/3/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 21/12; Highest Rs. 21/13; Lowest Rs. 21/9; Closing Rs. 21/10

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23; Highest Rs. 23/0/6; Lowest Rs. 22/9; Closing Rs. 22/11

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, April 13

F. P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 12-4-34	6950000	7644000
Receipts yesterday 12-4-34	14000	6000
Exports to date 12-4-34	6312000	6351000
Stock at Ports 6-4-34	3062000	4317000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-4-34	1598000	1839000
Stock at Liverpool 6-4-34	1088000	855000
Visible Supply 6-4-34	7167000	8728000
Quantity in Sight 6-4-34	10718000	11424000
Quantity out of Sight 6-4-34	1010400	9500000

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 12.

Spot silver	46 3/8—.3/8c.
May delivery	46.55—.65
July delivery	46.91+.95

Tone:—Steady.

Latest Commercial News

BANKHEAD BILL PASSED WITH AMENDMENTS

New York Cotton Prices 7 Points Down

LONDON GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

Chicago Grains Weak And Argentine Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, April 13

On Friday, the sterling dollar crossrate opened steady and thereafter moved within a narrow range. The sterling franc cross rate witnessed minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY BEARISH

The New York Cotton market ruled slightly bearish in the absence of any constructive news and in sympathy with an easy tendency in the sterling dollar cross rate. Operators are awaiting for an incentive to make fresh purchases. Various rumours about the Bankhead Bill adversely affected prices at first but subsequently prices ruled quietly steady.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold prices ruled quiet with a small decline but silver ruled steady with small business.

CHICAGO GRAINS WEAK

Chicago grains ruled weak on account of disappointing outside demand and commission houses selling. Argentine Linseed was quiet. Liverpool wheat also presented an easy tendency.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES FIRM

Quiet conditions prevailed in the London Stock Exchange but giltedged securities ruled firm.

BANKHEAD BILL PASSED AT LAST

The Bankhead Bill has been passed at last by the Conference of Houses. The Senate had originally recommended to levy 75 per cent tax on each bale of cotton ginned over and above 10 million bales. The Bill as amended now reduces the tax to 50 per cent and makes it payable on each additional bale sold instead of ginned. The duration of the Bill will be only one year.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 13

Previous closing rate	11.91
To-day's opening rate	11.92
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing rate	11.84
.....Difference	—.07

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 13

Previous closing rate	6.10
To-day's opening rate	6.09
Difference	—01
To-day's closing rate	6.04
Difference	—05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 13

Absence of constructive news had somewhat a bearish influence in the New York cotton market which was discouraged by continued delay of the Bankhead Bill in the Conference and by rumours that the measure will provide for the payment of the tax when cotton is sold.

Trading in May option commenced with a gain of one point at 11.92 but the market declined on profit-taking and realising May being quoted at 11.87 at which level trading was continued for a couple of hours.

Operators are generally awaiting an incentive to make fresh purchases and this has resulted in quiet conditions prevailing over the market throughout the session

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.84 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 13

The following were the opening ranges.

July	(12.11/12.10) 12.04/12.02
October	(12.22/12.22) 12.17/12.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 13

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May	(6.10) 6.05
American May	(6.09) 6.04
Egyptian May	(8.51) 8.41
Egyptian July	(8.52) 8.43

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 13 10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton market opened with a rise of 1 point Broach J-A was quoted at Rs 204-12 at night. Subsequently on the report that New York futures were 5 points down and Liverpool cotton closed with a decline of 8 points, Broach J-A eased off to Rs. 203-12 which was the rate at 10-45 p.m.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 13

Previous closing	5.16 1/2
To-day's closing	5.15 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 13

Previous closing	5.16 11/16
To-day's opening	5.16 1/2
To-day's closing	5.15 5/16
Difference	—.01 3/8

FRANC RATE.

London, April 13

Previous closing	78.35
To-day's opening	78.21
To-day's closing	78 03
Difference	—.32

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 13

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 516-1/2 which later declined to 5-15-1/2.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.15 5/16

Franc opened at 78.21 and remained steady within minor fluctuations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 78.03

LONDON SILVER

London, April 13

There was very small business.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 3/16d.	20 3/16d.
Forward	20 1/4d.	20 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 13

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-14-10	£6-14-9

BULLION

London, April 13

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-14-10) £6-14-9
Silver (20 3/16d.) 20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 13

3 months	(31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months	(1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months	(1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 13 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.89) 5.88 1/2
New York on Bombay	(39.00) 39.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.97 5/8) 0.97 1/2
London on Milan	(60.31) 60.56
London on Shanghai	(1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe	(1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 13

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 55/6, 61/6 and 55/11 for ready, 1st and 2nd Vaishakh respectively, and improved by one anna on scattered buying but later declined in the absence of buyers by about 4 annas. Towards the close, however some profit-taking and London advices improved prices which finally closed at Rs 55/4, 61/5 55/10.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/5/3, 33/5/9 and 33/6/3 for ready, 1st and 2nd Vaishakh respectively and improved slightly on steadiness in the sterling dollar and finally closed at Rs. 33/6/6, 33/7 and 33/7/9. The undertone was quiet but steady.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

London, April 13

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 53 5/8 and October 56 1/8. There was a decline of 1/2 to 7/8d from the previous closing.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 13

Prices on the Chicago wheat market were quoted about a quarter to half cent lower than the previous closing on account of disappointing outside demand and commission houses selling. May was quoted at 84-5/8 July 84-7/8 and September 86-1/8.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 13

Chicago oats were quiet with May at 30-1/4 and July 31

Rye was quoted at 47

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 13

Argentine linseed ruled quiet with May at noon quoted at 12.44 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 13

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£238 7/8) £238 3/4 quiet
Lead (£11 9/16) £11 9/16 quiet
Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/2 to £37) £36 1/4 to £36 3/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

RUBBER

Spot (5 23/32) 5 23/32 buyers
April-June (5 27/32) 5 27/32 buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 5/8) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 7/18) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 5/8) £9 5/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 1/4) £9 1/4 sellers

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 5/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

First Market ... Continued ... Nov. Crop April-May (£16 5/16) £16 5/16 paid and value.
Dundee April (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
Lightning April (£17) £17

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE

BOMBAY, April 13.

The General Secretary writes:—Feeling the need in Bombay of a society for the promotion of Arts and Culture and a platform for the display of creative talent the above Circle has been founded under the distinguished Presidentship of Countees Vera Crassi. The Circle seeks to draw together cultured men and women in all parts of the country and establish a fellowship of the elect. All movements that make for idealism will receive our particular attention. The Circle will mainly confine its work at present in co-ordinating the individual efforts of the artists and bring them together for mutual benefit. By just appreciation of all arts without fear or favour the Circle will endeavour to set up the leadership of creative ideas and break down the present deplorable barriers that divide the artists from the public at large.

The object of the Circle is not so much to teach but to give the correct lead and to provide the incentive so necessary for the free and full expression of nascent talent and art. The main aims and object as put in the articles of the constitution are as follows:—(1.) The object of the Circle is to offer an opportunity for the display of creative talent. (2.) To foster an enlightened and intelligent interest in the art movement of the day. (3.) To educate opinion towards elevating the status of art.

To promote the above objects it has been decided to for the following groups:—1. Dance Group; 2. Dramatic Grup; 3. Music and Orchestra; 4. Film Group; 5. Literary Group; 6. Painting and allied arts; 7. Criticism.

The above groups will as far as possible enlist the sympathy and co-operation of workers who have already worked in the line and who will thus efficiently guide and direct the members.

By means of these groups the Circle hopes to stimulate the interest of the younger generation in the art movement of the day and banish for ever the present apathy by making them realise that—art is not just a pastime but a necessity of life and has a commendable purpose of enobling mankind. The Secretaries will like to hear from persons interested in such a movement at the following address, C/o Youth Lodge, French Bridge Chowpatty, No. 7.

MORE RESERVED ATTITUDE IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE

TECHNICAL POSITON STILL CONSIDERED SOUND

Upward Trend In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 13

With the budget date drawing nearer, a rather more reserved attitude was adopted by the Stock Exchange but the technical position is still considered sound. A firm tone was maintained practically in all sections. Giltedgeds gained ground and there were some strong features among Kaffirs; otherwise movements were narrower. Commodities were generally steady, on New York selling and the closing tone was steady. Wall Street was sluggish the trend being chiefly upwards.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 13 3-30 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange markets generally were quieter. Giltedgeds were firm but there was only small business. Industrials generally were steady. Kaffirs were very firm.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£80 1/4) £80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110) £111 1/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/8) dol 11 1/8
International Holding (dol 2 1/8) dol 2 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 5/8) dol 6 5/8
Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0
Princhin John (38-9) 38-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (38-1 1/2) 38-3
Woolsworth New Ord (93-6) 93-6
Swedish Match (9-3) 9-3
Dunlop Rubber (53-4 1/2) 52-10 1/2
University Ordinary (23-4 1/2) 23-3
Ford Motors (29-3) 28-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£10) £9 7/8
British American Tobacco (120-0) 121-10 1/2
Camera "A" (£8 1/4) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (121-9) 123-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-10 1/2) 17-10 1/2
Distillers (94-3) 93-9
Bredrurd Dyers (13-9) 13-9
British Celonese (14-9) 14-6
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-9) 62-9
Courtanks Ordinary (56-0) 55-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 12-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (27 1/4) 27 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (227-6) 228-9
Godul (151-3) 151-3
Moddar New (70-7 1/2) 73-9
Sub Nigel (217-6) 218-9
Spring Mines (121-3) 122-6
Union Corporation (122-6) 123-9

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 13 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 3/4) £79 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 3/4) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113) £112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 7/8 p.c. premium) 1 1/2 p.c. premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£112) £112

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-0) 30-0
Dorun Tea (58-9) 61-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-6) 42-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-6) 22-9
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (63-9) 65-0
Burma Corporation (14-0) 14-0
Rio Tintos (£18 1/4) £17 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (45-0) 45-1 1/2
Rand Mines (133-9) 133-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Burma Oil (93-9) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10-1 1/2) 10-0
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£21 1/8) £21

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£56 3/4) £57 1/4
L M S Ord (£26 1/2) £27 1/4
L N E R Refd (£10) £10 1/8
Southern Defds (£27 1/2) £28 1/4
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£127 1/2) £127 1/2
London "C" Stock (£79 1/4) £79

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 13

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges

General Motors (dol 38 7/8) dol 38 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 17) dol 16 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 52 5/8) dol 51 1/4
United States Steel preference (dol 94) dol 97 1/8

BOMBAY OBSERVES JALLIANWALLA DAY

An impressive procession was taken out from the Azad Maidan on Friday evening in celebration of the Jallianwalla Baugh Day. Black flags symbolising the nation's protest against the tragedy of 1919, were a feature of the procession. More than 500 volunteers took part in the procession which was led by Sirdar Jamiat Singh who carried a huge black flag. The procession passed through Crawford Market, Mangaldas Market, Marwari Bazar, Kalbadevi, Agiari Street, Girgaum and reached Chowpatty at 6-10 p.m., where a public meeting followed.

REPLY TO NARIMAN.

Mr. P. R. Lele presided at the Chowpatty meeting. He referred to the present political situation and welcomed the decision of Mahatma Gandhi. He attacked Mr. Nariman for his statement on Gandhiji's decision.

"INDEFENSIBLE."

Mr. Nariman had, said Mr. Lele, no right to attack the great leader who alone was responsible for "galvanising the Indian struggle" since the historic Rowlatt Agitation, and brought the Congress to the masses, after 50 years of "begging." "While others halted, the Mahatma never wavered, but kept the torch of freedom burning bright." It was not for Mr. Nariman to use such "indefensible" language in characterising Gandhiji's "supposed unkind statement."

RELEASE POLITICALS.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh, then, moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on the Jallianwala Baugh Day of the National Week demands the immediate and unconditional release of Chowdry Rattan Chand, Mr. Bagga and other Martial Law prisoners who have spent more than 15 years in jails and further demands the release of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and all political prisoners of India."

Sirdar Jamiat Singh vividly narrated the events leading to the Jallianwala Baugh massacre.

The resolution was supported by several other speakers and was passed unanimously. The meeting then terminated.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, April 13.

Nine dead bodies and many injured persons have been recovered from the wreckage of houses destroyed by the landslide which overwhelmed the mountain village of Gretons near Allessandria. It is feared that many still lie buried.

New Governments To Negotiate Trade Agreement

(Continued from page 7).

luxury duty in the importing country was lower than that of the Import Duty on similar foreign articles or products, at a lesser differential below the rate of import duty from time to time chargeable on such foreign articles or products than was in force on that day.

2. India and Burma shall each be free to alter its tariffs in respect of its trade with other countries, provided.

(a) that if the rate of import duty on any article is altered by either country such rules may be made by the country of the higher tariff as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the due rate of import duty on such articles re-exported from the country of the lower tariff; and

(b) Further that the articles listed in "Schedule A (India" shall not be made subject to any reduction of duty by the Government of Burma except with the agreement from time to time of the Government of India, and articles listed in schedule B (Burma) shall not be made subject to any reduction of duty by the Government of India, except with the agreement from time to time, of the Government of Burma.

PREFERENCES.

With regard to the last provision, it was suggested in the memorandum that the two Governments should agree upon two lists to be scheduled to the Act, Schedule A being a list compiled by India of articles of Indian manufacture, e.g. cotton piecegoods on which Burma would agree to maintain the preference afforded by the existing rates of import duty, Schedule B being a similar list (including e.g. Teak) compiled by Burma 'mutatis mutandis.'

It was suggested that it would be necessary for the formula to fulfil the following objects:

(a) to cover all aspects of "existing relations"; (b) to leave India and Burma general freedom of action as regards their respective tariffs in their trade with other countries; (c) to allow for the possibility of a reduction of outside tariffs by either country having the effect of adversely altering "existing relations." (d) in the event of either country altering its import duty on any article to prevent the re-exportation from the country of the lower tariff of such articles free of duty into the country of the higher tariff; (e) in the event of either country reducing its export duty on any article or product, to prevent the re-exportation from the country of the lower tariff of such article or product imported free of duty from the country of the higher tariff; and (f) to avoid undue restriction of the working of Imperial preference.—A.P.

GOVERNOR VISITS CO-OP. BANK AND INSTITUTE

Says, Grants Must Necessarily Be Curtailed Owing To Financial Stringency

The Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the Provincial Co-operative Institute on Friday evening and also to the Provincial Co-operative Bank and expressed his great satisfaction at the work these two institutions were doing for the presidency.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. V. L. Mehta took and showed him the different departments. His Excellency took nearly half an hour at the Provincial Co-operative Bank and then proceeded to the Provincial Co-operative Institute where he was received by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the president.

PROGRESS OF 30 YEARS.

Sir Chunilal presented a long statement before the governor in which the history of the Co-operative movement was given from its inception in 1904 up to the present moment. He pointed out that the institute's building was still in debt to the tune of Rs. 1,60,000 and requested the Government to reduce the value of the land on which the building was built to the price prevailing at present and thus enable them to pay off the loan borrowed from the Provincial Bank. He also thanked Mr. Punjabi the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the valuable assistance he rendered to the Institute in his official capacity.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The governor in reply said:

I understand that the Registrar has been discussing the question of revision of your constitution with the leaders of the Movement and that the decision of this question now awaits the final orders of Government on the proposals of the Committee appointed to recommend a suitable agency for supervision of societies.

GRANTS TO BE CURTAILED.

Government in the past, realising the important position that the Institute occupied in the Co-operative Movement, has been assisting it with generous grants, but these must necessarily be curtailed owing to financial exigencies and more pressing demands. However, I can assure you that my Government will always continue to watch your activities with keen interest and to assist you as far as our resources permit.

I wish the Institute a long career of prosperity and service to the Movement.

NOT RESIGNING YET

Sir Maharaj Singh Denies Premature Report

CAPE TOWN, April 12.

Sir Maharaj Singh when interviewed emphatically denied the report that he is resigning and returning to India.

He described the report as tending to create an "entirely wrong impression," adding that it was "altogether premature."

LANDSLIDE TRAGEDY

Mountainside Crashes Into Italian Village: 12 Dead And 200 Homeless

ALLESSANDRIA, April 13.

Twelve persons were killed and 200 rendered homeless as a result of a landslide in Grondona village in Piedmont District. The inhabitants were awakened from sleep by a thunderous rumbling and a moment later the mountainside crashed into the village, sweeping the houses from their foundations.—Reuter's Special.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT YALE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEWHAVEN (Connecticut), April 13

The Cambridge Rugby team beat Yale by 32 points to 5 in the first Rugby match with the famous Yalebowl. At half-time Cambridge lead by 15 points to nil.

The effects of impure blood

Blood is the vehicle of life. But with arthritic people it is also the vehicle of toxines which poison them. Boils and carbuncles, skin diseases, show a critical alteration of the blood. When uric acid becomes embedded in your joints it is rheumatism; when it is deposited in your big toe, it is gout. Now arterio-sclerosis is generated; now the veins are infected and varicose veins and ulcers are produced with the oppressing threats of phlebitis. Lastly piles are frequent with arthritic sufferers. But all those diseases will soon be things of the past thanks to *Richelet's Blood Purifier*, the all-powerful blood restorer, to which are due thousands of cures. If blood torments you, be no longer uneasy. Your sufferings, immediately alleviated by *Richelet's Blood Purifier*, will disappear with wonderful swiftness.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1934

India League Demands Release Of Jawaharlal

Professor Laski Urges Repeal Of Ordinances And Removal Of Press Restrictions

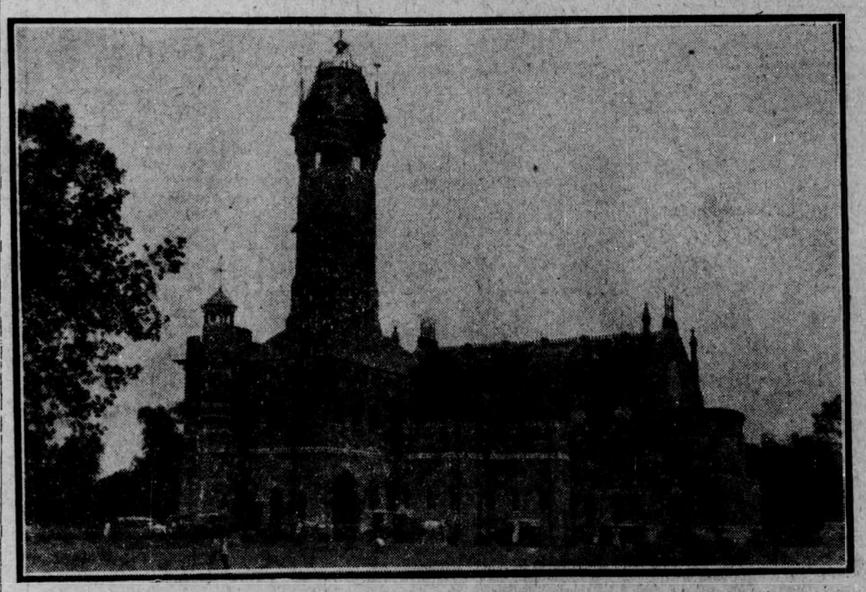
LONDON, April 12.

The meeting of the India League held in the House of Commons under the presidency of Mr. David Grenfell, M.P., was addressed by Professor Harold Laski, who while repudiating sympathy with the policy of terrorism, condemned the special legislation passed and the methods adopted to deal with it in Bengal.

Referring to the decision of the Swarajists to contest the elections Prof. Laski moved a comprehensive resolution urging the release of political prisoners and those detained without trial, the repeal of legislation incorporating Ordinances, removal of the restrictions on the Press, free speech, freedom of Assembly, and holding free elections without discrimination against the participants of civil disobedience.

The resolution also protested against the banning of the report of the India League Delegation, and demanded the unconditional release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The meeting agreed to the resolution and decided to send a deputation to the Secretary of State to bring the resolution to his notice.—Reuter.



The Mayo Hall of Allahabad, where the last Session of the Unity Conference was held, was the scene of a huge fire on Thursday evening and it was only at midnight that it could be brought under control.

Saudis Capture Town Of Bakim

Ruler Of Yemen Forced To Withdraw His Troops From Najran

Mr. Abdulla Mahomed Fozan, an Arab merchant of Bombay, has received the following telegram from His Excellency Shaik Abdulla Sulaiman, Finance Minister Saudi Government, Arabia:—

JIDDAH, April 12.

Prince Faisal Bin Saud has eventually conquered the town of Bakim after having killed about 300 of the enemy soldiers and captured 500. Prince Khalid conquered the fort of Alnakaa which is the strongest fortress on the Saada Road, about 100 of the enemy were killed and 200 captured. His Highness left part of his forces in that fort and proceeded with his other forces to besiege Saada. Alshuwaier, leader of the Tahama forces after having conquered Harath and its forts most of the tribes of that neighbourhood had yielded to him. Consequently he laid very heavy siege over Midy from both sea and land. We are now awaiting the news of its fall.

Yahya (Ruler of Yemen) after having seen and known the wavery position of his soldiers, sent the following telegram to His Majesty (King Ibn Saud).

"Conforming to your Majesty's wish I have withdrawn my troops from Najran leaving its matter to Your Majesty's judgement. please instruct delegate Ibn Alwazeer to proceed to Mecca."

His Majesty (King Ibn Saud) has sent him the following telegraphic reply "Until we make certain that your troops are actually withdrawn from Najran, and until you have withdrawn your forces from the mountains which they conquered prior to the break of the war also until the hostages which you have taken from the inhabitants of such mountain are released and further until the Idrisis who we positively learned that their proximity to you means an impliment for stirring constant dissensions are delivered to us until you have fulfillel all that we shall call Ibn Alwazeer to Mecca for the purpose of completing negotiations."

It is undoubtedly believed that Yahya's Ruler of Yemen) troops in Najran may not have vacated it willingly, but more likely he may have retreated uder the pressure of the sword or otherwise and fled fearing the blow which has befallen the others.

Sgt. Rimmer Gives Evidence In "Goodrich" Director's Case

How Mr. Wilson Was Arrested At Sydney And Brought Back To Bombay

Further evidence in the case in which J. A. Wilson stands charged with alleged breach of trust of an aggregate sum of Rs. 28,744 belonging to the Goodrich Tyre Company, was given on Friday by Mr. Lloyd, senior auditor of the firm before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Wilson was a former Director of the Company.

SATISFIED WITH ENTRIES.

Proceeding with his evidence Mr. Lloyd stated that he was satisfied about the entries made in the voucher register when he audited them in September 1932.

Referring to the ledger account of Mr. Manubhai Desai of Ahmedabad, prosecution counsel asked the witness:—

Q.—This debit entry (of Rs. 3,000) I think is made according to the instructions of the general ledger.

A.—Yes.

Q.—What do you gather from it, as an auditor, Mr. Lloyd?

A.—I gather from the debit entry that a sum of Rs. 3,000 should be drawn from the working fund account and paid to the special account as a fixed deposit of this dealer?

Q.—Otherwise the sum must be in the office.

A.—Failing what I told you, that should be my assumption.

Witness then testified to the signatures of Wilson attached to some cheques.

At the close of the examination of Mr. Lloyd by the prosecution counsel, Wilson told His Lordship that he did not intend to cross-examine this witness at this juncture as he had originally summoned him as a defence witness. But His Lordship pointed out to the accused the advisability of cross-examining the witness at this stage since it would not be possible for the accused to ask leading questions to this witness when he appears as a defence one.

Then the accused asked Mr. Lloyd whether it was true that he had received summons from the prosecution to appear as their witness. Mr. Lloyd said that the first summons he received was to appear before the court as a defence witness, and the second summons was served on him verbally on Thursday. Witness also stated that no inquiries were made from him regarding the audit either by the police authorities or by the Goodrich Tyre Company as he was away from India for a long time.

GOVT. BONDS IDENTIFIED

The next witness, Mr. Padmanabh Prabhakar Bhandarkar, a clerk in the Public Debt Office identified some Government bonds which was alleged by the prosecution to have been bought by the accused.

Mr. Brijmohanlal R. Maniar of Messrs. J. J. Sopher, another witness, gave evidence as follows:—

"Some one and a half years ago, Wilson came to our office with the Rs. 15,000 bonds of Messrs. Swami and Charlu of Bangalore and asked us to sell it. As there was something wrong in the endorsement of the bonds, I said we could not sell it unless it was in the proper order. He told me that he wanted the money that very day and asked me to try to sell them.

CAME AGAIN

On my refusal, he took it back, and after a lapse of ten to twelve days came to us again. As the endorsement was then in the proper order, we agreed to sell it, but he said he wanted to get Rs. 4,000 G. P. bonds and a cheque for the balance. Therefore, to settle this transaction I went to Messrs. Mehta, Vakil and Co. who gave a cross-cheque for Rs. 13,000 and odd to the Bank of India in favour of the Goodrich Company. I sent the cheque and the bonds to the address supplied by him to me. In the evening, Wilson came to me again and asked me to request Mr. Mehta to give him cash in lieu of that cheque as he wanted to remit that money to America that very day.

As Mr. Mehta flatly refused to do so, I took the accused to Messrs. Mehta Vakil and Co and introduced him to Mr. Danshuklal Mehta. It was then decided that the cheque should be changed into a bearer one.

Cross-examined by the accused witness stated he did not know that a new cheque was issued by Mr. Mehta instead of the rectified cross-cheque while he gave his deposition in the Chief Presidency Court.

Mr. Danshuklal Mehta entered the witness-box later and confirmed the statement made by Mr. Maniar with this difference; that he was sure that Wilson came with Mr. Maniar to him in the first instance, when Wilson wanted to have the bonds sold and had it sent to the Public Debt Office for reference as to whether the endorsement was acceptable.

RIMMER'S EVIDENCE

Witnesses of minor importance were examined after lunch, and later Sergeant Reginald Rimmer was called in to give his evidence.

Sergeant Rimmer deposed that he had sailed in the R M S "Strathnavar" via Colombo to Australia and had reached Sydney on the 16th of November with orders from the Bombay Government to bring back Mr. Wilson to Bombay The Governor of New South Wales issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused and he was handed over to Sergeant Rimmer on the 29th of December 1933.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness stated that the conduct of the prisoner was such that it conformed with the statement he made in the magisterate's court at Sydney that he was eager to return to India in order to acquit himself honourably of the charge. Witness also held that the life led by Mr. Wilson at Sydney was neither one of extreme poverty nor of luxury. Sergeant Rimmer further stated in answer to another question, that the conditions in Australia were more favourable for absconding from law than that of India, if a person really intended to do so.

Mr. McI. Kemp assisted by Mr. Eastley conducted the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., watched the proceedings in the interests of Goodrich Tyre Company.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

MAYO HALL FIRE

Main Hall And Lower Storey Saved

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

The fire at the Mayo Hall was brought under control by midnight. Fortunately the main hall and nearly the whole of the lower storey were saved.—A. P.

NO MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, April 13.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that there is no truth in the report published today that a conference of Ministers in charge of Law and Order in various provinces is to be held.

Though it may not be on top Ireland was certainly capable of existing in detached comfort, declared Mr. Washburn Child, special Adviser to the American Secretary of State, at the conclusion of a visit to the Free State before sailing on France.

VIRULENCE OF MENINGITIS

54 Attacks And 25 Deaths In Ahmedabad In Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended April 7th were as under:—

Plague:—In the Presidency, excluding Sind, there were in all 251 attacks and 165 deaths from plague against 391-265 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Belgaum 60 attacks and 44 deaths against 45-35; Dharwar 49-34 against 153-100; Satara 47-29 against 85-64; Bijapur 46-21 against 27-17; Kanara 13-13 against 8-6; Sholapur 12-5 against 15-4; Kaira 8-9 against 42-24; Ratnagiri 9-5 against 9-9; Poona 3-1 against 3-2 and Ahmednagar 4-4 against nil. All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the endemic under control.

Cholera :dThe Presidency Cholera figures for the week were 73 attacks and 41 deaths against 24 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week Poona district reported 48 attacks and 25 deaths against nil in the previous week; Nasik 11-7 against 16-6; Ahmednagar 10-7 against 3-3; Sholapur 1-0 against nil and Bombay city 3-2 against nil.

Small-pox:—The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 174 attacks and 29 deaths; Satara 152-26; Kolaba 64-1; Ahmedabad 59-14; Ahmednagar 56-5; East Khandesh 50-4; Poona 38-12, Broach 34-11; Ratnagiri 32-7; Thana 29-4; Kanara 27-4; Surat 12-8; West Khandesh 11-1; Belgaum 22-15; Sholapur 6-1; Dharwar 10-0; Bombay Suburban 4-0; Panch Mahals 3-1; Karachi 3-0; Sukkur 5-1; Dadu 2-0; Nawabshah 7-2 and Bombay city 11-7. Total 811 attacks and 153 deaths against 791-157 in the previous week.

Influenza:—One attack and three deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week; Poona city reported 1 attack and 1 death; Surat town 2-2 and Nasik district 11-2.

Cerebro-spinal Fever:—110 attacks and 64 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 94 attacks and 52 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 54 attacks and 25 deaths during the week, against 44 attacks and 18 deaths in the previous week; Viramgaon reported 1 attack and 1 death; Dholka 4-2; rest of Ahmedabad district 14-12; Nadiad 6-4; Kaira town 1-0; Kapadwanj 1-0; Kaira district 1-0; Godhra 2-0; Poona city 9-10; Poona Suburban Area 1-0; Nagar 1-1; Ahmednagar district 8-2; Hubli 4-3; District Prison, Sukkur 1-1; Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 1-1 and Bombay city 1-2.

Malaria:—The medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 28 villages and treated 347 persons. Of these 199 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 229 and 120 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

INDIAN IN ITALIAN MOTOR RACE

Mr. M. D. Petit's Car Damaged But He Escapes Injuries

BOMBAY, April 13.

Apropos Reuter's recent cable from Brescia (Italy) reporting that Mr. Manek one of the participants in the Millemiglia motor race over 1,000 mile course withdrew after his car had been badly damaged, enquiries in Bombay show that Mr. Manek's full name is Manekjee Dinsaw Petit, younger brother and heir-presumptive of Sir Dinshaw Petit, the present Baronet. Although his car was damaged Mr. Petit escaped injuries.

Mr. Manekjee Petit who is 30, a bachelor and a motoring enthusiast sailed from Bombay in the M. V. Victoria on December 7 and landed in Genoa with his Graham Paige saloon car in which he had intended to tour all over the continent. He had, however, to modify his motoring programme in view of the disturbed state of Austria and Germany and after a brief visit to England, he returned to Italy to participate in the Millemiglia race.

Mr. Petit participated in a number of motor races in Bombay and won a few cups.

Mr. Petit's relatives in Bombay had a letter from him recently to say that he would stay on in Italy to compete in the 4,000 mile motor race to be held in Rome on May 26.—A. P.

"COERCION AND BRIBING"

Allegations Against Successful Candidate

JUBBULPORE, April 12.

An election petition on the ground of alleged adoption of coercion and unfair means in securing votes by bribing and threatening voters through his canvasser and also getting dead man's vote who died 6 months prior to the election, has been filed by an unsuccessful Congress candidate named Mahipal Singh against his rival Beohar Rajendra Singh who fought the nominee set by the Congress Election Board and succeeded in the Jubbulpore District Local Board Election by a handsome majority.—United Press.

Lahore, April 11.—A proposal that those students who failed owing to a deficit of one, two or three marks in any of the Arts and Science examinations of the Punjab University should be considered as passed was adopted "nem Con" at a meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University.—A. P.

Revised Scales Of Pay On G. I. P. Railway

Drastic Wage-Cut Among Subordinate Staff

BOMBAY, April 13.

The long threatened revised scales of pay have at last come and have already been put into force on the G. I. P. Railway from April 1, 1934.

For a large number of subordinate posts, a lower fixed pay system has been introduced, the highest pay a subordinate can hope to is Rs. 400 only, the minima and the maxima of lowest grades have been reduced by a considerable percentage, and in the case of the higher grade subordinate staff the reduction is more pronounced, the highest being Rs. 200.

The following are a few examples:—

The General Office Clerical grade is 30—4—50-5-80.

For higher paid clerical staff the old grades are replaced by fixed pay of Rs. 100, 120, 160, 200 according to the importance of the posts.

For lower paid clerical staff like the Station Clerks, Time Keepers, Stores Clerks the grade is 30-4-50 in the place of Rs. 40-60 Grades.

TRAFFIC STAFF.

The Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are placed on fixed pay system, the lower grades being Rs. 60, 65, 70, 75 and 90.

Ticket collectors will be on the grade Rs. 30-4-50 and Rs. 60-5-70.

Mail Drivers' grade Rs. 285-310 has been converted to a fixed pay of Rs. 225.

The Goods Drivers' grade of Rs. 130 to Rs. 210 has been converted to a grade of Rs. 110-20-150

Shunting Drivers will receive a fixed pay of Rs. 60.

GUARDS ASD FOREMEN.

Passenger Guards and Goods Guards grades have been converted to fixed pay. For the grade of Rs. 170-210, a fixed pay of Rs. 160 will be received. For the grade of Rs. 50-70, a fixed pay of Rs. 60 will be substituted.

Loco Foreman grades varying from Rs. 600-650, Rs. 550-600, Rs. 450-500 have been converted to a fixed pay of Rs. 90, Rs. 100, Rs. 120, Rs. 140, Rs. 160, Rs. 180, Rs. 200 according to seniority.

Assistant Examiners will be placed in the grade of Rs. 30-4-50 in the place of the old grades of Rs. 37-55.

Permanent Way Inspectors will receive a fixed pay of Rs. 200, Rs. 250, Rs. 300, Rs. 350, Rs. 400 in the place of the old grades which ranged between Rs. 200 to Rs. 600.

On account of the above wage cut great discontent prevails among the staff throughout the whole Railway System.—United Press.

DULEEP TO FLY HOME FROM KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 13.

Two Moth planes of the local Aeroclub are understood to have been chartered to carry Duleepsinghji and party from Karachi to to Jamnagar soon after he lands at Karachi to-morrow by Imperial Airway's Inward Airmail.

In view of Duleepsinghji's delicate health, all idea of organising a party in his honour have been given up.

CAUSES OF RURAL DISTRESS

Mr. Nadkarni To Institute Investigation

AMRELI, April 13.

Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, who has recently been appointed to succeed Mr. Kashalkar as Suba of the Amreli Prant, has decided to institute thoroughgoing investigation into the remote and proximate causes of rural distress in the Kodinar Taluka in the Amreli District in the Baroda State.

Being intimately acquainted with the conditions of farming during his previous tenure of office as Suba of Amreli, Mr. Nadkarni is eminently qualified to ascertain how far it is possible for the cultivators to pay up wholly or in part the second instalment of land revenue on April 15, at the latest.+United Press.

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